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Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: October 10, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

OCTOBER 1, 1946

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CRCP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average	Indic.	Average	Indicated			
	1935-44	1945	Oct. 1, 1946	1935-44	1945	Sept. 1, 1946	Oct. 1, 1946
Corn, all.....bu.	28.5	33.1	36.9	2,608,499	3,018,410	3,371,707	3,374,428
Wheat, all....."	15.3	17.3	17.8	845,692	1,123,143	1,167,319	1,169,422
Winter....."	15.9	17.6	18.6	618,019	823,177	879,894	879,894
All spring....."	13.9	16.6	15.7	225,673	299,966	287,425	289,528
Durum....."	12.9	17.8	15.9	31,900	35,020	37,578	38,474
Other spring....."	14.0	16.5	15.7	193,774	264,946	249,847	251,054
Oats....."	30.7	37.3	35.5	1,129,441	1,547,663	1,519,592	1,527,116
Barley....."	22.8	25.9	25.4	289,598	263,961	256,334	255,335
Rye....."	12.2	13.3	12.1	42,356	26,354	21,410	21,410
Buckwheat....."	16.8	16.2	18.2	7,138	6,701	7,061	7,302
Flaxseed....."	8.3	9.4	9.6	23,426	36,688	22,842	23,723
Rice....."	47.6	45.6	45.6	55,257	70,160	69,629	69,912
Sorghums for grain....."	14.9	15.1	15.1	86,543	95,599	78,909	88,184
Hay, all tame.....ton	1.38	1.53	1.45	80,254	91,573	84,788	85,632
Hay, wild....."	.88	.93	.80	11,051	13,378	11,357	11,357
Hay, clover and timothy 2/....."	1.29	1.49	1.38	25,540	32,592	31,881	31,881
Hay, alfalfa....."	2.10	2.27	2.17	29,886	33,671	29,934	30,349
Beans, dry edible 100 lb. ..bag	3/873	3/864	3/927	16,408	13,578	14,741	15,093
Peas, dry field "	3/1,213	3/1,128	3/1,417	4,580	5,594	6,787	6,787
Soybeans for beans.....bu.	18.0	17.6	19.4	103,457	191,722	183,393	183,432
Cowpeas for peas....."	5.3	6.0	5.6	---	---	---	---
Peanuts 4/.....lb.	728	641	656	1,587,964	2,061,570	2,037,375	2,063,880
Potatoes.....bu.	125.8	150.6	172.9	372,756	425,131	455,137	471,146
Sweetpotatoes....."	85.4	94.3	94.9	66,422	66,836	65,956	67,792
Tobacco.....lb.	952	1,095	1,143	1,479,621	1,997,808	2,220,637	2,247,723
Sugarcane for sugar & seed.....ton	20.1	22.9	21.4	5,273	6,767	6,394	6,394
Sugar beets....."	12.1	12.1	12.8	9,568	8,668	11,159	11,087
Broomcorn....."	3/298	3/254	3/303	44	32	41	40
Hops.....lb.	1,168	1,379	1,296	39,631	56,128	56,435	53,135
Pasture.....pct.	5/71	5/83	5/78	---	---	---	---

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

3/ Pounds.

4/ Picked and threshed. 5/ Condition October 1.

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CROP PRODUCTION, OCTOBER 1, 1946
 (Continued)

CROP	PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average	1945	Indicated	
	1935-44		Sept. 1, 1946 1/	Oct. 1, 1946 1/
Apples, Com'l Crop.....bu.	2/ 120,962	68,042	116,697	120,657
Peaches....."	2/ 59,938	2/ 81,564	83,135	85,782
Pears....."	2/ 29,002	2/ 34,011	34,113	34,389
Grapes.....ton	2/ 2,553	2,792	2,817	2,840
Cherries (12 States)....."	2/ 160	2/ 148	200	200
Apricots (3 States)....."	2/ 236	2/ 194	329	329
Cranberries (5 States)...bbl.	624	657	788	815
Pecans (12 States).....lb.	105,746	138,082	96,523	89,042

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1945	1946	Average	1945	1946
	1935-44			1935-44		
	Million pounds			Millions		
August.....	9,794	11,058	10,834	3,114	3,940	3,636
September.....	8,725	9,622	9,404	2,651	3,397	3,264
January-September, incl. ...	86,018	96,494	94,382	35,552	45,743	44,934

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1

CROP	Average 1935-44		1945		1946	
	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000
	cent		cent		cent	
		bushels		bushels		bushels
Corn for grain 3/.....	14.0	320,323	10.5	303,138	5.9	158,398
Wheat.....	47.6	408,077	47.0	528,218	47.9	559,696
Oats.....	81.9	923,595	83.4	1,290,931	76.7	1,171,622
Barley.....	--	--	63.1	166,619	60.8	155,125
Rye.....	--	--	54.1	14,254	53.7	11,492
Soybeans for beans 3/.	--	--	1.5	2,931	1.1	2,127

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

3/ Old crop.

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CROP PRODUCTION, OCTOBER 1, 1946
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For	
	Average 1935-44	1945	harvest, 1946	Percent of 1945
Corn, all.....	91,698	91,203	91,487	100.3
Wheat, all.....	55,404	64,740	65,680	101.5
Winter.....	39,113	46,678	47,277	101.3
All spring.....	16,290	18,062	18,403	101.9
Durum.....	2,488	1,970	2,414	122.5
Other spring.....	13,803	16,092	15,989	99.4
Oats.....	36,711	41,503	43,012	103.6
Barley.....	12,550	10,195	10,061	98.7
Rye.....	3,410	1,981	1,775	89.6
Buckwheat.....	424	413	402	97.3
Flaxseed.....	2,673	3,914	2,465	63.0
Rice.....	1,169	1,506	1,533	101.8
Sorghums for grain.....	5,556	6,324	5,841	92.4
Cotton.....	24,930	17,241	17,776	103.1
Hay, all tame.....	57,879	59,905	59,086	98.6
Hay, wild.....	12,552	14,311	14,227	99.4
Hay, clover & timothy 1/...	19,824	21,877	23,037	105.3
Hay, alfalfa.....	14,203	14,810	13,994	94.5
Beans, dry edible.....	1,879	1,571	1,629	103.7
Peas, dry field.....	362	496	479	96.6
Soybeans for beans.....	5,698	10,873	9,477	87.2
Cowpeas 2/.....	3,034	1,616	1,405	86.9
Peanuts 3/.....	2,243	3,213	3,146	97.8
Potatoes.....	2,968	2,824	2,726	96.5
Sweetpotatoes.....	773	709	714	100.7
Tobacco.....	1,554	1,825	1,967	107.8
Sorgo for sirup.....	211	171	180	105.3
Sugarcane for sugar & seed.....	291	296	299	101.0
Sugarcane for sirup.....	132	134	126	94.0
Sugar beets.....	787	716	865	120.8
Broomcorn.....	300	250	267	106.8
Hops.....	34	41	41	100.7

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

2/ Grown alone for all purposes.

3/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

Charles H. Brannan

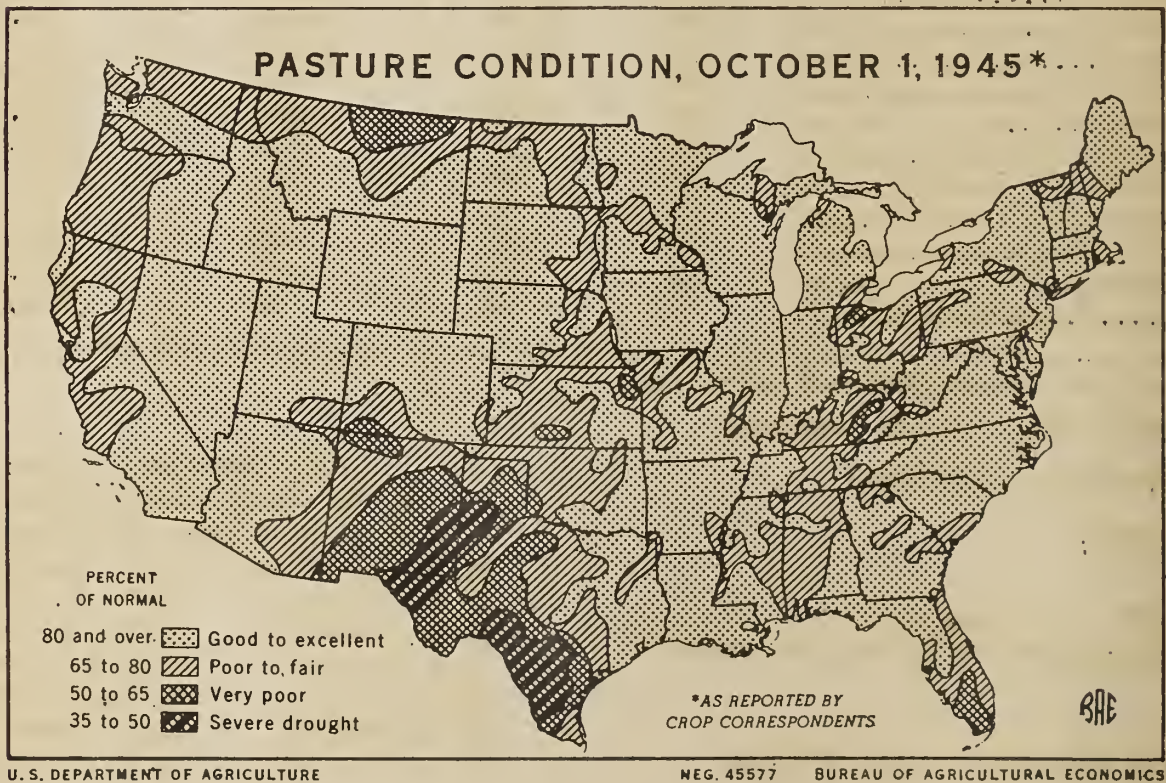
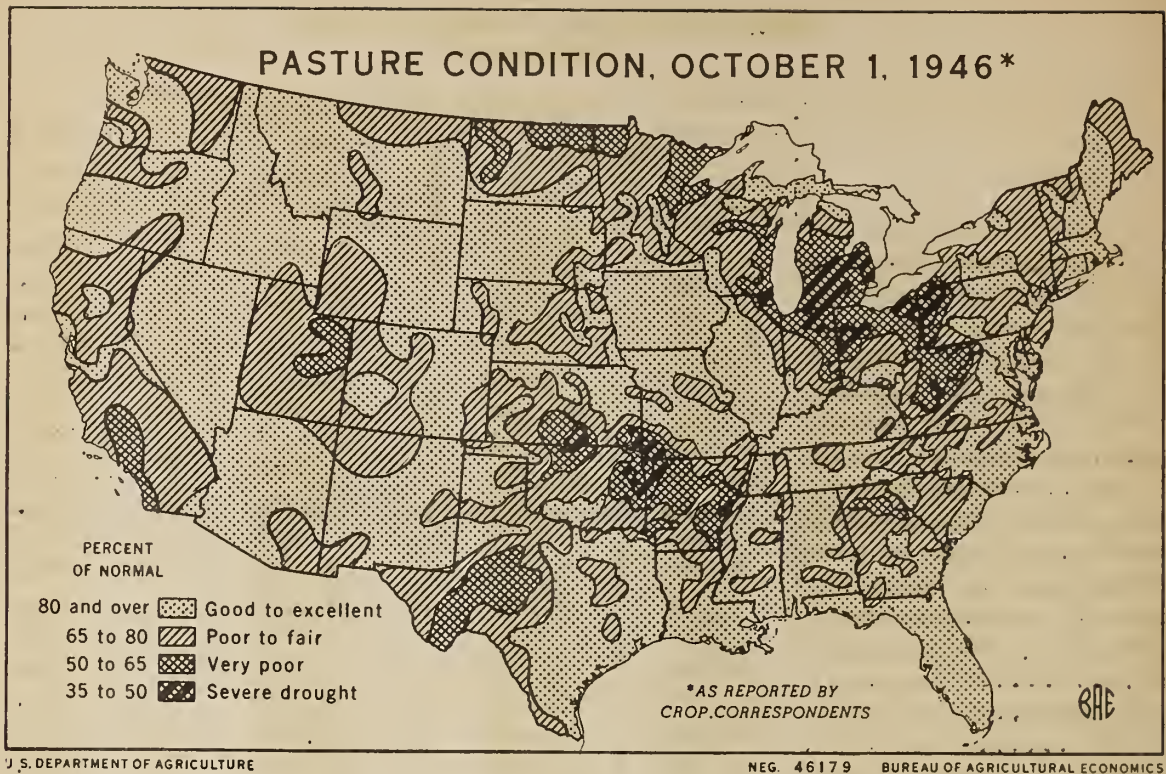
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1946

October 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORT AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1946

The promise of the greatest volume of crop production in history is being realized as the 1946 growing season nears an end. Conditions during September, while not favorable in all localities, maintained or improved previous prospects for most crops. The record 1946 corn crop is maturing with little frost damage, and good quality is assured. Harvest of all but late crops is practically completed. Estimated production of nearly all crops is slightly higher than a month earlier. The principal exception is cotton which showed a sharp decline. These improvements regained part of the August losses, and raised the estimated aggregate volume to 2.5 percent more than the previous high of 1942 and 26.4 percent above the 1923-32 level.

Contributions to this largest aggregate volume of crops ever produced are made by record quantities of many commodities. Potatoes moved into the all-time record group this month, joining corn, wheat, tobacco, peaches, pears, plums and truck crops. Oats, rice and peanuts moved a step nearer to production records. Also in the near-record class are grapes, cherries and sugar cane. Average of better crops are still promised for hay, soybeans, dry peas, prunes, apricots, hops and sugar beets, while flaxseed, sorghum grain, buckwheat, sweetpotatoes, and apples moved up into this class during September. Cotton production prospects dropped to the lowest level in 25 years. Other below-average crops include rye, broomcorn, dry beans, and pecans, though dry beans prospects improved during September. The oil crops group remained at a lower level than last year, despite increases during September in prospects for soybeans, flaxseed and peanuts, while cottonseed declined. Food grains and feed grains or groups continue at the highest aggregate production level on record.

September weather was favorable for development of most late crops, cotton being the chief exception. Throughout the North and most of the West

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temperatures averaged above normal for the month, which helped crops mature. In this same large area rainfall was mostly ample, but did not interfere greatly with farm operations. The chief exception to otherwise favorable conditions was the dry situation in Ohio and West Virginia which caused some deterioration of late crops. Frosts nipped exposed fields at various times in various parts of the area, but little damage resulted. Crops were safely matured when killing frosts finally occurred near the end of the month. In most of the country killing frosts had not occurred by October 1. In the South conditions varied widely. In two separate areas, one extending the Ohio-West Virginia dry area eastward into Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, and another affecting Arkansas, Mississippi and parts of Louisiana and Oklahoma, lack of rain adversely affected crops and farm work. In most other parts of the South ample to excessive rainfall improved pastures and fall seeding conditions, but hindered harvesting, especially of cotton.

Preparation of ground and seeding of wheat and other fall grains apparently has progressed well, with conditions mostly favorable. Even in dry areas grains have been sown, though germination has been slow. In Ohio, however, wheat seeding has been delayed well beyond the "fly-free" date in many instances, because late maturing corn had not been cut from fields intended for wheat. In the Great Plains, winter wheat continues to be sown under mostly favorable soil moisture conditions. Early and volunteer fields already are furnishing some pasture from Kansas southward. Fall plowing and seeding are for the most part up to schedule. Wet fields have hindered harvest of potatoes in part of the Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota and in some other areas, but on the whole the fall season is regarded as satisfactory.

Production of feed grains will amount to 127.5 million tons, 4 percent above the 1942 high. This total is made up of 3,374 million bushels of corn, 1,527 million bushels of oats, 255 million bushels of barley and 88 million bushels of sorghum grain. Supplies per animal unit are expected to be the most liberal in history, despite relatively small carryover stocks. The 97 million tons of hay, with a record-large carryover and large crops of rough forages, will provide a liberal roughage supply per animal unit. Pastures generally recovered from the low point of the season on September 1 and while not equal in condition to a year ago were well above the average for October 1. Two large areas were exceptions to the general rule, one embracing most of West Virginia, western Pennsylvania, northern Ohio, southern Michigan and other areas along lower Lake Michigan, the other centering in the Ozark region. Range pastures also improved as a result of late August and September rains, though continuing dry in seven far western States. Winter prospects are now favorable in former dry areas of the Southwest. Cattle and sheep made good gains in the areas of improved feed.

Production of food grains at 37.4 million tons, also tops any previous year. Added to the record winter wheat total of nearly 880 million bushels is a spring wheat crop of nearly 290 million bushels, an improvement of over 2 million bushels during September. This total wheat crop of more than 1,169 million bushels is 46 million bushels larger than any previous crop in history. Estimated rice production of 70 million bushels nearly equals the record and the 7.3 million bushels of buckwheat is above average. Rye production of 21.4 million bushels, however, is only about half the average. The 4 feed grains and 4 food grains amount to about 165 million tons, about 10 million tons more than in 1942, previously the top total.

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Sugar crop prospects continue high though sugar beets declined slightly. Tobacco production is a new record at 2,248 million pounds, a quarter of a billion pounds more than the previous record total of last year. Burley and flue-cured types will set new records and every class is above its 1945 production. Broom-corn declined slightly from earlier prospects, but the crop will still be above average.

Milk production during September was about 2 percent below the record total of September 1945, but was obtained from 4 percent fewer cows. Production per cow in herd was the highest for the month in 22 years of record, the seventh consecutive month this has occurred. This reflects culling of less efficient milkers and liberal feeding as a response to rising prices for dairy products in recent months. Egg production fell to 4 percent below that of September 1945, but still is 23 percent above average. Both the number of layers and eggs produced per layer are below the level of last September. Feed costs were slightly lower than a month ago. Chickens on farms number 15 percent less than a year ago and the number of potential layers is 18 percent less, only 1 percent above average.

As harvest of deciduous fruits nears completion it is evident that the 1946 total production will be a record high. Continued improvement in September brought the total 19 percent above last year and 14 percent above average. Commercial apple production is indicated at about average, peaches, pears and plums are the largest crops of record, grapes and cherries were exceeded only once, and prunes and apricots are above average. Growing conditions have been favorable for new-crop citrus in all States, but especially in Florida. A record-large total citrus production is in prospect from the 1946 bloom - 12 percent above the record set last season. The total for tree nuts is indicated to be 5 percent less than in 1945 but 22 percent above average. Record crops of almonds and filberts and a near record for walnuts are offset by a below-average crop of pecans.

Abundant supplies of fresh vegetables are in prospect for the fall months. As harvest of fall truck crops begins, it becomes apparent that production for the year will exceed that in any previous year. Tonnage in the winter season of 1946 (the first 3 months) was 6 percent less than in the previous winter season. This was more than offset by a 10 percent larger tonnage in the spring season, followed by a 21 percent increase in summer production; fall production will be 3 percent more than in the same season of 1945. Individual crops for which 1946 production will reach new heights are snap beans, cantaloupes, cauliflower, celery, egg plant, Honey Dew melons, lettuce, onions, green peppers, tomatoes and watermelons. The only crops for which 1946 production will be below average are kale, green peas, shollots and Honey Ball melons.

Production prospects for a few of the late vegetables for processing improved slightly during September. The indicated tonnage of sweet corn, tomatoes, beets for canning and green lima beans for processing is slightly larger than the quantity in prospect September 1. Green lima beans and green peas for canning and freezing are expected to exceed previous records. The prospective aggregate supply of vegetables for processing is a third larger than average and only slightly below the record quantity produced in 1942.

The total production of 21 kinds of grass, clover, and winter cover-crop seeds, for which production forecasts have already been made this season, is approximately 494.6 million-pounds of clean seed, compared with about 445.4 million pounds in 1945 and the 1940-44 average of 446.7 million pounds.

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These totals do not include alfalfa, lespedeza, and Sudan-grass seed for which production forecasts are yet to be made. Production of clover seed exceeds that of last year by 11 percent and is 20 percent above average. Winter cover-crop seeds 25 percent larger than last year and 24 percent above average, but production of grass seed is 12 percent ^{smaller} than last year and 19 percent below average.

Estimated acreage of these 21 kinds of seeds totals nearly 4.6 million acres, compared with 4.3 million acres in 1945 and the average of 3.9 million acres. Yield per acre for these seeds averages higher than last year, but is below average. Harvesting began earlier this year than last and proceeded under favorable weather conditions, in sharp contrast to last year when rains fell frequently at harvest time.

CORN: Prospects for a record breaking corn crop brightened somewhat in September.

The production for all purposes is now estimated at 3,374 million bushels — an improvement of about 3 million bushels during the past month. The unusually high indicated yield at 36.9 bushels per acre is nearly 4 bushels larger than that of 1945 and more than 8 bushels above average. The crop is generally of fine quality and high feeding value.

Prospects over the country varied somewhat by regions. Corn was impaired by drought in several States from Michigan and Ohio eastward with yields averaging about a bushel below the outlook a month ago. Some dry weather damage occurred in the Ozarks southward to the mouth of the Mississippi River and yields in this area have dropped about a bushel per acre since September 1. Elsewhere in the country, prospects improved somewhat; however, in Montana and North Dakota dry weather earlier in the season and September frost did some damage. Gains in prospects of from a half to 2 bushels per acre were made in South Dakota, Kansas, Minnesota and Wisconsin a result of favorable moisture and temperature during September. While light frosts did occur in scattered areas of the main corn belt during September, damage was not significant because maturity was normal or ahead of normal. The small amount of corn damaged by frost here and there has been or will be utilized for silage and forage. The current estimates of production and yield include corn for all purposes — for grain, silage, forage, hogging and grazing.

In some areas growing conditions this year have been all that could be hoped for. As a result, relatively little immature corn is expected even though killing frosts should end the season abruptly in all areas. Drought conditions prevailed over most of Ohio during September and local showers were not in sufficient amounts to check damage particularly in those areas where rainfall was deficient in July and August. Light frosts in early September did little or no damage. Frosts and dry weather greatly reduced Michigan corn prospects, but Iowa's September weather could hardly have been better suited for developing a record crop of fine quality corn. Frosts over most of the Great Plains area did only minor damage to corn, most of which was well along toward maturity.

Indicated production of corn to be harvested for grain is 3,057 million bushels or nearly 91 percent of the estimated total production of all corn. This compares with less than 90 percent harvested for grain in 1944. Last year, when much corn was late and frosts occurred unusually early, in many northern areas 89 percent of total production was harvested for grain. The indicated total grain corn is a record high.

Corn Farm Stocks: October 1 stocks of old corn remaining on farms amounted to 158,398,000 bushels — the lowest for the date since 1937. This is 48 percent below the 303 million bushels on farms October 1 a year ago and about half the 10-year average of 320 million bushels. The North Central States have 70 percent of the Nation's farm corn stocks; however, the 111 million bushels in this area is less than half the stocks of last October 1. The North Atlantic

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States show an increase over 1945, while the South Atlantic, South Central, and Western States indicate reductions in stocks from last year although not so drastic as those in the North Central States. Disappearance of corn from farms between July 1 and October 1 amounted to 357 million bushels -- higher than average, but less than the 435 million bushels for the same period in 1945.

Farm supplies of corn at the beginning of the October feeding season amount to 5,215 million bushels, when the estimate of corn for grain in the new crop is added to the carry-over farm stocks of old corn. With the exception of October 1, 1942, this is the largest supply of record and is about 200 million bushels above a year ago. However, feeding of the new crop is reported to have started unusually early this year.

WHEAT: The biggest wheat crop in the Nation's history is now assured. Production of all wheat is indicated at 1,169,452,000 bushels. This is 46 million bushels larger than the previous all-time record achieved last year. The winter wheat crop of 880 million bushels, all of which has been harvested, set a new high. Idaho, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Washington broke all previous records for all wheat production. Most of the 1946 wheat crop is already safely under cover.

As a whole, 1946 was a good wheat-growing year. At times prospects looked gloomy in some States but conditions generally improved as the season progressed. Growers also harvested better yields per acre of good quality wheat than were expected earlier in the season. Seldom have all factors worked together more favorably than in 1946 to give the Nation such a volume of good quality wheat.

Spring wheat production is estimated at 289,536,000 bushels or about 2 million bushels more than a month ago, but far below the record of 368 million bushels produced in 1915. Even though the 1946 production is nearly 4 percent below the 300 million bushels produced last year, it is over a fourth more than the 10-year average. The continued favorable weather, which began with the timely rains of early July, brought a good spring wheat crop through to maturity. Durum wheat production in the Dakotas and Minnesota is estimated at 58,474,000 bushels -- almost a million bushels above the estimate of a month ago. It exceeds last year's crop about 10 percent and is almost 21 percent above average. Production of other spring wheat is currently estimated at 231,054,000 bushels -- only about a million bushels more than was estimated a month ago but about 30 percent above the 10-year average of 194 million bushels.

The estimated yield of all spring wheat is 15.7 bushels per acre -- about one-tenth of a bushel above a month ago, nearly a bushel below the past 2 years but nearly 2 bushels above the 10-year average. The yield of durum wheat is slightly above that for other spring wheat.

Harvesting and threshing of spring wheat was largely completed in all areas by October 1. Some remains to be threshed in the northwestern counties of Minnesota, parts of North Dakota and some of the higher altitudes of Montana. Spring wheat in the Pacific Northwest and Central Plains States has been harvested under rather favorable conditions. The late summer showers with relatively moderate temperatures were of material benefit for filling and maturing of late grain. The predominance of short straw and favorable harvesting weather held harvesting losses to a minimum. Apparently very little wheat is now piled on the ground. Losses of that piled on the ground earlier in the season were held to a minimum because of prevailing dry weather.

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The indicated 1946 production of wheat by classes is - hard red winter, 573 million bushels; soft red winter, 210 million bushels; hard red spring, 217 million bushels; durum, 39 million; and white wheat, 131 million bushels. The record crop of all wheat this year resulted in larger amounts than last year of each class of wheat except hard red spring which is about 16 million bushels less than a year ago.

Farm Stocks of Wheat: Wheat stocks on farms October 1 are indicated at 559,696,000 bushels, compared with 528,218,000 bushels a year ago. Current farm stocks represent nearly 48 percent of the record-shattering 1946 wheat crop. They are greater than at this date in any other year excepting the 640 million bushels on farms October 1, 1942, equivalent to 66 percent of the 1942 crop. Disappearance of over 652 million bushels of wheat from farms for the first quarter of the marketing year is the second highest on record, surpassed only in 1945. Movement has been especially heavy from the early harvest areas of the winter wheat belt. In most regions, and especially in the spring wheat States, the percentage of the present season's crop still on farms is greater than last year. The lack of cars for shipment and plugged elevators has resulted in some pile-up in farm storage in a few of the northern States.

OATS: For the second consecutive year the Nation's farmers have produced more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ billion bushels of oats. Production for 1946 is now indicated at 1,527 million bushels. This is only one percent below the record 1945 crop of 1,548 million bushels, but 35 percent above the 1935-44 average production of 1,129 million bushels.

Weather during the season was highly favorable for oats over most of the country. This is reflected in the above-average yields per acre in most States and is most pronounced in the Atlantic States where a new high record average yield for the group is reported. Yields were also unusually high in the East North Central States. These good yields, on a comparatively large acreage, account for the high production this year.

In the 12 North Central States, which have 79 percent of the total U. S. acreage, the 1946 oats crop is about 3 percent below the record crop of 1945 but 39 percent above the 10-year average. Production in this group of States amounts to 1,261 million bushels - nearly 83 percent of the national total. In the 17 Atlantic States the crop is 23 percent higher than in 1945, and 35 percent above average for the area. Production in the South Central region is 6 percent less than a year ago, but 13 percent above average. In the 11 Western States as a group the crop is about the same as last 1945 but slightly above average.

Harvesting and threshing of the bumper crop has now been practically completed. Autumn rains interrupted these activities in many areas, but caused comparatively small loss of oats. In general, the quality and test weight of oats is good.

Oats Stocks on Farms: Stocks of oats on farms October 1 are estimated at 1,171,622,000 bushels. This is about 9 percent below the 1,290,931,000 bushels on hand October 1 last year, but 27 percent above the 1935-44 average for this date. These stocks are equivalent to about 77 percent of 1946 production. Stocks are above average in all regions except the South Central and West, but below last year except in the North Atlantic regions.

Disappearance from the 1946 supply on farms (the July 1 farm stocks plus the 1946 production) totaled 633,467,000 bushels. This is about 167 million bushels more than disappearance during the corresponding quarter of 1945 and 270 million more than the average for the quarter. This greater use of oats is attributed to the scarcity of corn and other feeds.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Washington, D.C.

as of
October 1, 1946

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

BARLEY: Yields from late-harvesting areas confirm the improvement in barley prospects reported a month ago. Yields currently reported in most important States were unchanged from a month ago. On the basis of October 1 reports, the 1946 barley crop is indicated at 255,335,000 bushels. This production is 3 percent smaller than in 1945 and 12 percent below the 1935-44 average. Although this year's crop is the smallest since 1937, it is one of the best-quality crops in recent years.

In the North Central States, where nearly 49 percent of the Nation's barley crop was produced this year, combining and threshing progressed under mostly ideal conditions and much of the crop is of malting quality. The Western States, with 43 percent of the United States crop, also report a good-quality crop. California, with a record crop of nearly 45 million bushels leads all States this year. Production in other important barley States is as follows: North Dakota, 43,460,000 bushels; South Dakota, 30,195,000 bushels; Minnesota, 21,600,000 bushels; Montana, 16,167,000 bushels, and Colorado, 13,570,000 bushels.

The indicated yield for the United States is estimated at 25.4 bushels per acre, compared with 25.9 bushels in 1945 and the average of 22.8 bushels.

Barley Stocks on farms: Stocks of barley on farms October 1 are estimated at 155,125,000 bushels. This is approximately 61 percent of the 1946 production and compares with October 1, 1945 stocks of 166,619,000 bushels (63 percent of 1945 production), and 181,611,000 bushels (65 percent of 1944 production) in 1944 -- the first year for which October 1 stock estimates are available. In relation to production, current farm stocks are smallest in the early-harvesting areas of the Western States (48 percent of production), in the South Central States (53 percent of production), and in the South Atlantic States (58 percent of production). In the late-harvesting regions of the North Atlantic States, 75 percent of the 1946 production was still on farms October 1, and in the North Central States about 72 percent of 1946 production was on farms.

Stocks of rye on farms: October 1 are estimated at 11,492,000 bushels or 54 percent of the 1946 production. Last year's stocks of 14,254,000 bushels at this time were also 54 percent of the crop produced. Most of the rye producing States again report a low percentage of the year's relatively small production remaining on farms. Nearly half of the total stocks are reported on farms in the four major producing States of Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota and Minnesota. Rail receipts of rye at terminal markets since harvest have been lighter than during the past three years.

BUCKWHEAT: The indicated production of buckwheat is 7,302,000 bushels, about 3 percent more than estimated a month ago and 2 percent above the 10-year average production. Production last year was 6,701,000 bushels when early frosts and rains at harvest time sharply reduced the crop. The indicated yield as of October 1 is 18.2 bushels per acre compared with 16.2 bushels last year and the average of 16.8 bushels per acre. Yield prospects for the country as a whole improved more than a half bushel per acre during September due primarily to better prospects in New York and Pennsylvania. September frosts did some local damage to the crop in Northern areas, especially in Michigan and Minnesota, but not enough to lower yields except in Michigan. In most areas the crop is already harvested or harvest is under way.

RICE: A rice crop almost equalling the record set last year was being harvested on October 1. Production is now estimated at 69.9 million bushels. A slight improvement occurred in Louisiana during September. In other States, prospects were unchanged, with improvements early in the month being offset later by unfavorable weather for maturing and harvesting the crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1946

October 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Much of the Arkansas acreage is late and may be subject to frost damage until late October. Early rice is good, but cool weather has been unfavorable for the late acreage. Harvest has been started in the north and is general in the south. In Louisiana more fields are being combined than previously. Harvest began early and most early-sown fields had been harvested before rains checked activities about September 18th. Favorable harvesting weather has prevailed thus far in October and little loss is anticipated. The Texas rice harvest was interrupted by heavy rains, which handicapped operations, with some loss in both quality and quantity. In California, harvest began about mid-September and continues at its peak, with conditions favorable for maturing rice and drying fields. Rains the first few days of October delayed work only temporarily and little loss is anticipated.

ALL SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: Production prospects of all sorghums for grain increased about 12 percent during September. The October 1 forecast of 88,184,000 bushels is about 8 percent less than the 1945 crop of 95,599,000 bushels, but about 2 percent more than the 1935-44 average of 86,543,000 bushels. Yield per acre prospects improved in the Great Plains States during September. Beneficial rains in September overcame to a large extent the somewhat droughty conditions which prevailed in Texas, Kansas, and Oklahoma earlier in the season. In these three States, where about nine-tenths of the acreage for grain is grown, the sorghum crop, which is comparatively late, received the full benefit of the favorable moisture supplies the latter part of August and during the month of September.

Improvement of late sorghums on the High Plains of Texas has been marked. Indications now point to a Texas crop of almost 59 million bushels, an increase in prospects during September of about 7 million. In Kansas, September weather conditions have been generally very favorable for growth and maturity, with beneficial rains and about normal temperatures. While light frosts occurred on September 24 and 30 in the southwestern part of the State, damage was slight. Following the end of the drought in Oklahoma about August 26, rainfall was ample during September and prospects improved. In Colorado frosts which occurred the third week of September caused some damage and stopped further growth. Some damage was also reported as the result of hail, but for the State as a whole, prospects improved over those a month earlier. New Mexico, with a large part of the sorghums planted late, showed a material improvement in September. However, early frosts could cause some damage. Light frosts occurred in most sections of South Dakota and Nebraska during the last week of September with only slight damage but prospects are better than a month ago. A good crop is in sight in Arizona, California and Missouri with production about the same as expected a month ago.

FLAXSEED: Flaxseed crop prospects improved slightly during September, with production as of October 1 indicated at 23,723,000 bushels. The indicated production, most of which is already harvested, is slightly above average but less than two-thirds of the 36,688,000 bushels produced last year. The estimated yield is 9.6 bushels per acre which exceeds the 9.4 bushels produced last year and is almost one and one half bushels above average.

Some frost damage occurred in Michigan which reduced yields below those expected a month ago. In Minnesota, the crop has been harvested in most areas but some remains to be threshed in northern counties. Yields improved slightly in North Dakota. Harvest in South Dakota was completed under generally favorable conditions. Some acreage remains to be harvested in Montana where the bulk of the acreage is usually harvested during September.

SOYBEANS: October 1 soybean prospects indicate little change in production from a month ago. As of October 1, 1946, the crop of soybeans is estimated at 183,432,000 bushels. This is about 4 percent below the near record crop of 192 million bushels produced in 1945 and slightly lower than that for any of the war years (1943-1945). However, it is almost 75 percent higher than in 1941, the peak year of pre-war soybean production. A yield of 19.4 bushels per acre is estimated for the 1946 crop, well above the 17.6 bushels in 1945 and considerably higher than the 10-year average of 13.0 bushels per acre.

September weather was generally favorable for maturing the crop over a large part of the main soybean area. In the North Central States yields are generally good and only Ohio and Wisconsin show reductions in indicated yields per acre from September 1. In Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas prospects improved, while other States of the area showed no change from a month ago. Prospects improved generally in the South Atlantic and South Central States with only Oklahoma, a minor producing State, showing a reduction in yield from last month.

In Ohio a yield of 19.0 bushels is in prospect, a reduction of a bushel per acre from last month. Continued dry weather during September in the main producing counties of this state did considerable damage to the crop. On October 1, there was still some danger of frost injury to the late planted acreage. Weather in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa has been excellent for maturing the crop with combining already under way in early planted fields. By October 1, most of the crop in these States was free from frost danger. Dry weather in Kansas and Nebraska did not damage the crop as badly as expected earlier and yield prospects have improved materially. Missouri had an unusually good growing season and a record yield is in prospect for that State.

SOYBEAN FARM STOCKS: Stocks of old soybeans on farms October 1 are estimated at 2.1 million bushels, the lowest for the date since 1942 when the series began. A year ago farm stocks amounted to almost 3 million bushels. Disappearance from farms for the quarter July 1 to October 1 totaled 4.6 million bushels, the same as for the like period in 1945 but less than for the same period in the previous years of record. A large proportion of the 1945 soybean crop was marketed soon after harvest and moved from farms between October 1, 1945 and January 1, 1946.

COYBEANS: Conditions on October 1 indicate a cowpea yield of 5.6 bushels per acre. This is above the 10-year average of 5.3 bushels but below the relatively high yield of 6.0 bushels per acre in 1945. The growing and harvesting season was favorable in most of the major cowpea producing States, although dry weather in Kansas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma resulted in below-average yields in those States. All other producing States, except Georgia, indicate yields above the 10-year average.

An estimate of the acreage of cowpeas to be harvested for peas will not be made until December, however, the production of both peas and hay will be relatively short since the acreage of cowpeas planted alone for all purposes is the lowest in 16 years.

PEANUTS: A total production of 3,004 million pounds of peanuts from the acreage for picking and threshing is indicated. The current estimate represents an increase of 27 million pounds over September 1. A decline in the Southeast was more than offset by an increase in the Southwest and a slight increase in the Virginia-Caroline area. If the present estimate is realized, this will be the fifth consecutive year in which production has exceeded 2 billion pounds.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1946

Bureau of Agricultural Economics
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

October 10, 1946

3:20 P.M. (E.S.T.)

In the Virginia-Carolina Area, weather conditions during September were generally favorable for the development of the crop. The indicated average yield per acre for this area is still somewhat below the 10-year average, but is about 15 percent above that of 1945. The present indicated production, 501 million pounds, is about 8 million pounds above the September 1 estimate. The crop is being harvested somewhat later than usual this year because of late plantings and the widespread practice of sulphur dusting for the control of leafspot and leaf hopper.

In the Southeastern Area, prospective production declined about 30 million pounds during September. Frequent rains during the month delayed picking and threshing operations and caused an excessive "dropping off" during harvest. A large percentage of the Spanish peanuts were dug before the rainy period, and many were still in stacks in the fields when the rains came. The damp weather caused deterioration in the quality of these peanuts. Most of the losses are being shown in runners, some of which have not yet been dug. This accounts for the decline in Alabama and Florida as contrasted with Georgia.

In the Southwestern Area, the indicated production is about 43 million pounds above the September 1 estimate. Weather conditions were generally favorable during the month, the summer drought being broken by rains during late August and early September. In South Texas, the late crop was mostly mature on October 1, but dry weather is needed for harvesting. In North Texas and Oklahoma, late fields continued to make progress.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS: A 1946 bean crop of 15,096,000 bags (100 pound bags, uncleaned basis) is indicated by October 1 yield reports. This is 11 percent higher than the relatively small 1945 crop of 13,578,000 bags, but is 8 percent smaller than the 10-year average production of 16,402,000 bags. The current preliminary estimate represents a gain of 350,000 bags over the September forecast, accounted for mainly by improved yield prospects in several western States and in New York. Most of the improvement was shown in the areas producing Pinto, Great Northern, and Red Kidney varieties.

September weather was generally favorable for maturing and harvesting beans. Harvest of the crop progressed rapidly in New York during September, but is a little later than usual. Total production there is about average. The Michigan crop has been mostly harvested under nearly ideal conditions but production is much below average.

In the Plains States, rainfall interfered somewhat with bean harvest and threshing, but loss of beans from this cause has been small. Production of beans is much above average in Montana, Nebraska and Wyoming, but below average in Colorado and New Mexico.

The Idaho crop is above average, and harvesting and threshing is well advanced. In California, harvest also has progressed rapidly but the total production there is much below average because of reduced acreage. The low production in that State is more pronounced in varieties other than limas.

BROOMCORN: Production of broomcorn is estimated at 40,400 tons, based on October 1 conditions and yield-per-acre reports. This is a decrease of 400 tons from the September 1 estimate. It is caused by lower yields now indicated for Colorado and Kansas, which were than offset the higher yield per acre currently estimated for New Mexico. The 40,400 tons this year compares with 31,700 tons last year and the 1935-44 average of 41,290 tons.

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Yield per acre is estimated at 303 pounds, compared with 254 pounds in 1945 and the average of 298 pounds. A larger yield than last year is indicated for each of the 6 commercial broomcorn States. The 1946 yields are also above average except in New Mexico, but the crop in this State has shown much improvement since August 1 largely because of rains in August and September.

About 70 percent of the broomcorn crop in the United States is estimated to have been harvested by October 1. As usual, there have been marked difference in portions of the crop harvested in the various States. Only a little of the crop in New Mexico has been harvested by October 1, while in Texas and Kansas nearly all the crop had been harvested. Most of the Lindsay, Oklahoma, crop, about 75 percent of the Dwarf crop in western Oklahoma, and about 55 percent of the Illinois and Colorado crops have been harvested. Rains during September delayed harvesting somewhat, and discolored some of the late crops. Most of the 1946 crop of broomcorn is reported as of fairly good to good quality.

SUGAR BEETS: Production of sugar beets in 1946 is indicated at 11,087,000 tons based on October 1 prospects. This is 28 percent above the 1945 production and compares with the average of 9,562,000 tons. The prospective production for 1946 is the highest since 1942 when 11,674,000 tons were produced. The indicated yield per acre for the United States, 12.8 tons, is 0.7 tons above the average and compares with 12.9 tons reported a month earlier. Yields in the important producing States changed little during September. Slight decreases in Michigan, Montana, Wyoming, and Ohio were practically offset by the half ton increases in California and Utah. Good quality beets are expected from the 1946 crop.

In the important producing Western States, the outlook continues favorable. Little insect damage is reported except for some leaf hopper damage in South Salinas Valley, California. However, the half ton increase in prospective yields in California indicates that losses due to hoppers will be less than was expected on September 1. Irrigation water was generally sufficient during the season, although the supply was inadequate in Oregon for several weeks during the summer. Harvest is in full swing in California where these operations are about half completed.

In the Lakes area, beets continued to make satisfactory progress during September. Some sections in this area were in need of more rainfall during September, but weather conditions were generally favorable during the month. The late planted beets have made good growth and, in spite of the early handicaps, should produce satisfactorily. Some difficulties in securing adequate labor have been reported in most sections and particularly in Michigan.

Some preliminary reports indicate the sugar content of beets may be slightly lower than usual this year. However, if the present indicated production of sugar beets is realized and assuming that sugar recovery per ton of beets will be near normal this year, a total of about 1,615,000 tons of refined sugar would be expected from the 1946 sugar beet crop.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Prospective production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is unchanged from a month ago. The current estimate of 6,394,000 tons compares with 6,767,000 tons last year and the average of 5,873,000 tons.

In Louisiana, weather conditions have been somewhat unfavorable this year. Excessive rains earlier in the season resulted in the development of a shallow root system in some fields and caused some leaching of fertilizer. The wet weather was followed by a dry period which extended through August and the first half of September. This dry weather slowed development, particularly of cane with shallow

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root systems. However, heavy rains during the last half of September tended to offset the effects of the earlier adverse weather and is adding some tonnage to the cane. The labor situation is reported to be somewhat "tight." It now appears that satisfactory yields will be realized this year if normal weather prevails during the harvesting season and a freeze does not occur before the crop is harvested.

In Florida, where water control is used, conditions have been generally favorable this season and near-normal yields are in prospect.

TOBACCO: An all-time high record tobacco crop - 2,248 million pounds - is estimated as of October 1. This is more than 12 percent larger than the former record of 1,998 million pounds produced in 1945. The total was 1 percent above that indicated a month earlier.

An estimated total of 1,313 million pounds of flue-cured tobacco gives promise of a crop far above that of last year, when the previous record of 1,174 million pounds was produced. Marketing of type 14 is completed, and type 13 is almost over. Marketing of types 11 and 12 is in full swing. Good weather in September was favorable for barning and curing late-harvested crops.

The October 1 estimate of burley production of 602 million pounds, if realized will establish a new high record, exceeding last year's production by 24 million pounds and the previous high (1944) by 10 million pounds. Growing conditions were favorable throughout the season. September weather was ideal for harvesting and curing. Practically all of the crop was housed in good to excellent condition before October 1 and the quality of the leaf is expected to be high.

The Southern Maryland tobacco crop is estimated at 42.4 million pounds, a record high and about twice the quantity produced last year. The large crop is all cut, in barns, and curing out nicely.

Production prospects changed little during September on dark-type tobaccos. Dark air-cured production, estimated at 49.1 million pounds, is about 5.5 million pounds above the crop of 1945 and about 1/3 more than the 10-year average. A much sharper increase over last year is shown for dark-fired tobacco. The current estimate shows 92 million pounds for 1946 which is near average and compares with 57 million pounds produced last year.

The total production of cigar leaf is estimated at 149.7 million pounds, practically the same as was forecast last month and compares with 123.7 million pounds produced in 1945. Conditions were generally favorable for harvesting late tobacco. By classes, fillers are placed at 63.6 million pounds, binders at 73.8 million pounds and wrappers at 12.4 million pounds, all substantially above last year and the average.

HOPS: Total hop production is now estimated at 53,135,000 pounds, 6 percent less than the September estimate. The 1945 production amounted to 56,128,000 pounds. In Washington where harvest has been completed, yields were lighter than expected earlier, especially in the Moxee City area. Production for Washington is estimated at 20.2 million pounds -- 1.1 million less than produced a year ago. September rains affected the outturn of Oregon hops reducing the production to 18.8 million pounds compared with nearly 20.4 in 1945. California yields are also lower than reported in September. A production of 14.1 million for 1946 is now estimated as against about 14.4 million pounds in 1945. The crop was harvested by the first of the month with yields below expectations in the coastal areas but fully up to earlier season estimates in the Sacramento district.

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COMMERCIAL APPLES: The United States apple crop in commercial areas is estimated at 120,657,000 bushels - three-fourths more than the record low 68,042,000 bushels produced in 1945 but practically the same as the 1935-44 average production of 120,962,000 bushels. Growing and harvesting conditions continued favorable during September and the production prospect improved 4 million bushels. The eastern and central States combined have a near average crop this year. Their production includes 61 percent of the U. S. total in comparison with 33 percent in 1945.

In the North Atlantic area the crop is estimated at 30,626,000 bushels - over four times the short 1945 crop but 11 percent below average. Pennsylvania has an above average crop but production is below average in the New England States, New York and New Jersey. Worm damage is light but scab, russeting and hail have lowered quality somewhat. Hot weather in mid-September resulted in early maturity and rather heavy dropping in many orchards. The picking of McIntosh was completed and the harvest of later varieties well advanced by October 1.

In the South Atlantic area all States except Delaware report above average productions. The 22,752,000 bushel prospect for the area is 15 percent above average and over three times the very small 1945 crop. September harvest weather was very favorable and about one-half of the Virginia crop had been picked by October 1. Delicious and Grimes have been harvested, picking of Yorks is well advanced and Staymans and Winesaps are underway. Many large growers will be unable to complete harvest until about November 1. Sales of low grade fruit are slow. Many small growers are selling their entire crop to processors or tree-run to truckers. Most processors are running at capacity or near capacity. Apples are unusually clean this year although scab has lowered quality in many of the smaller orchards where spraying was not done efficiently. In the eastern Panhandle of West Virginia the season has been very favorable for both color and size. In some other West Virginia areas and in several Virginia counties conditions were too dry for proper development. Rains since September 20 have improved the moisture situation and should help the development of late varieties.

Production in the Central States is estimated at 20,633,000 bushels - 8 percent below average and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the small 1945 crop. The crop is larger than average in Illinois, Wisconsin, Kentucky and Tennessee, about average in Michigan and Arkansas and smaller than average in the other mid-western States. The Illinois crop is the largest since 1939 due to Calhoun County having the best crop in years. Color and quality are good.

The Western States total of 46,646,000 bushels is 3 percent above 1945 production and 6 percent above average. The Washington crop of 31,328,000 bushels is 16 percent above 1945 and 14 percent above average. Sizes are unusually large this year. The harvest is making good progress. California with 7,560,000 bushels is one percent below average but 28 percent below the large 1945 crop. Harvest of the major late variety, Yellow Newtown, has begun. The Oregon crop of 3,315,000 is 15 percent larger than last year. While the Hood River Valley crop is only a little larger than in 1945, the crops in most of the minor Oregon commercial counties are considerably larger. Idaho apples sized better than expected but the State's production is light - only 61 percent of average and 69 percent of last year.

PEACHES: The peach crop turned out even larger than indicated earlier and is estimated at a record 85,782,000 bushels. This is 5 percent more than the previous record in 1945 and 43 percent above average. Harvest was practically completed by October 1 in all States. A light movement, however, continued out of storage during the first week of October.

A record total is estimated for the West, with above average crops for all States in the region. In California, production of all varieties is placed at 36,669,000 bushels, clingstone 22,210,000 bushels and freestones 14,459,000 bushels. Freestones are a record crop, and clingstones only slightly below the record of 1930. The total California crop last year was 30,836,000 bushels, of which 19,418,000 were clingstones and 11,418,000 were freestones. Quality was especially good this year.

Production in the 10 Southern peach States was 24,024,000 bushels compared with 26,892,000 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 15,809,000 bushels.

Production in the North Atlantic region turned out about a third above last year and 16 percent above average. In the Mid-Atlantic States of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia the crop was above average and sharply above the very short production last year. The total for the North Central States was 6 percent less than last year but 37 percent above average.

Michigan produced a record peach crop of 4,536,000 bushels - slightly larger than the previous record last year and 74 percent larger than average. Sizes were smaller than usual because of a heavy set and early summer drought. Cool weather during most of the harvesting season retarded maturity and the bulk of the crop ripened over a longer period than usual.

PEARS: A record large pear crop is estimated at 34,389,000 bushels. This is only slightly larger than the previous record crop produced in 1945 but is 19 percent above average. In the three Pacific Coast States, a slight decline in Washington prospects was more than offset by increases in Oregon and California. Production for this area is now placed at 26,728,000 bushels - slightly less than the record 1945 crop but 30 percent more than average. These three States produced 78 percent of the Nation's 1946 pear crop. Pacific Coast Bartletts total 19,598,000 bushels compared with 20,342,000 bushels last year and the 10-year (1935-44) average of 15,158,000 bushels. Other varieties aggregated 7,130,000 bushels - slightly more than last year's production of 7,076,000 bushels but well above the average of 5,364,000 bushels.

The Washington pear crop is now estimated at 8,960,000 bushels, of which 6,750,000 bushels are Bartletts and 2,210,000 bushels are other varieties. Bartlett prospects declined slightly during September. The total Washington 1945 pear crop amounted to 7,770,000 bushels and the 10-year average was 6,612,000 bushels. Bartletts sized unusually well this season.

The Oregon pear crop at 5,600,000 bushels compares with 5,439,000 bushels last year and the 3,893,000 bushel average. Bartletts total 2,180,000 bushels compared with 2,250,000 bushels in 1945 and the 1935-44 average of 1,617,000 bushels. Other varieties are estimated at 3,420,000 bushels. Production in 1945 was 3,189,000 bushels and the average is 2,275,000 bushels. Fall and winter pears are nearly all picked but a considerable portion of the crop is yet to be picked.

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Fear production for California is now estimated at 12,168,000 bushels-- 14 percent less than last year's record crop but 21 percent more than average. California Bartlett's total 10,668,000 bushels while other varieties account for the remaining 1,500,000 bushels. Harvest has been completed for all except Winter Nelis.

In the North Atlantic States, the 1946 crop is estimated at 1,135,000 bushels which is more than double the extremely short 1945 crop but is only 2/3 as large as average. Production in the North Central States, at 2,174,000 bushels, is also sharply above last year's crop but only about 3/4 of average. The South Atlantic group, at 1,548,000 bushels and the South Central States, at 2,276,000 bushels have crops well above average.

GRAPES: Grape production is estimated at 2,840,300 tons -- slightly more than last year's crop of 2,791,650 tons and 11 percent more than average. The California total of 2,528,000 tons is slightly less than last year but 12 percent above average. Table and raisin varieties remained unchanged from September 1 at 529,000 tons and 1,488,000 tons but prospects for wine varieties improved from 589,000 tons to 611,000 tons. Production last year for wine, table and raisin groups was 619,000 tons, 512,000 tons and 1,532,000 tons respectively.

Most California crushers have been operating at capacity and important quantities of raisin grapes, mostly Muscats will be crushed this season. Considerable amounts of table grapes may also be crushed. The large daily movement of Tokays was interrupted on October 2 by rain. Conditions were favorable following the storm and shipment will probably be resumed. Harvest of Emperors began during the last week of August. Except for Tokays and Emperors, nearly all table grapes have been picked. The rain of October 2 caused very little damage to raisins.

Production in States other than California is 212,300 tons -- 65 percent above last year but one percent below average. New York Concord harvest started the last of September. Quality as a whole is very good. Mildew is prevalent in a few vineyards. Grape harvest in Michigan is earlier than usual and will be completed in most vineyards the first week of October. Weather has been excellent generally and labor supplies adequate. Quality was good this season.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: California plum production is estimated at 95,000 tons -- the largest of record. The crop is 34 percent larger than the 1945 production and 37 percent above average. Harvest was completed before October 1. The Michigan plum crop is now estimated at 6,000 tons, compared with the small 1945 production of 2,200 tons and the average of 5,000 tons.

California dried prunes are estimated at 203,000 tons (dried basis)-- slightly more than on September 1 -- compared with 226,000 tons in 1945 and the 1935-44 average of 203,800 tons. Weather was favorable during the harvesting and drying period. A large portion of the crop had been delivered to handlers by October 1.

Total production of prunes for all purposes in Washington, Oregon and Idaho is estimated at 156,500 tons (fresh basis) compared with 146,000 tons in 1945 and the 1935-44 average of 136,940 tons.

In Washington, Oregon and Idaho 55,400 tons of prunes were sold fresh this year -- 13 percent less than last year. A total of 52,460 tons were commercially canned which is nearly double the quantity canned last season.

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Practically all of the increase was in Oregon. Tonnage frozen in 1946 totaled 6,700 tons -- 32 percent smaller than last season. The Northwest commercially dried prune crop was 9,080 tons (dry basis) in 1946, compared with 7,950 tons in 1945 and the average of 14,560 tons. In recent years, freezing of Washington and Oregon prunes has increased while quantities dried have decreased.

CITRUS: October 1 conditions point to the Production of a record large crop of Early and Midseason oranges (the principal source of orange supplies from October 1 to April 1). A crop of 57.4 million boxes is in prospect -- a little over 10.5 million boxes larger than the 46.9 million harvested last season and 7.6 million higher than the previous record of 49.8 million boxes in 1943-44. Increases over last season are expected in all producing States ranging from 5 percent in Arizona to 28 percent in Florida. Florida early and midseason crop is estimated at 32.5 million boxes compared with 25.4 harvested last season, while in California about 3 million more boxes of Navels and miscellaneous oranges are in prospect than the 17,630,000 boxes produced in 1945-46. Valencia oranges in Florida for harvest in 1946-47 are estimated at 29.5 million boxes compared with 24.2 million harvested in 1945-46. Florida tangerine prospects point to a record crop of 5.2 million boxes. The 1945-46 tangerine crop amounted to 4.2 million boxes including 516,000 boxes processed. Prior to the 1945-46 crop only negligible quantities were processed.

Grapefruit production for 1946-47 is also expected to be of record proportions. A crop of about 64.7 million boxes (exclusive of California summer grapefruit) is now indicated -- approximately 3.4 million boxes larger than last year's 61.3 million boxes. Florida production for 1946-47 at 34.5 million is about 8 percent above last year with the increase in the Seedless varieties. Texas expects 24.5 million, an increase of a half million boxes. Arizona grapefruit at 4.3 million compares with 4.1 million boxes last year. The Desert Valleys of California expect a crop of nearly 1.4 million compared with approximately 1.2 million in 1945-46.

Conditions have been favorable for the development of the new citrus crops in all States. California Navels are sizing satisfactorily. The Texas marketing season opens October 21. The Louisiana orange crop is two weeks early and is expected to be in volume harvest by the middle of October. Shipments of Florida grapefruit began early in September and by the first of October about a half million boxes had been harvested. Only a few cars of oranges had been picked in Florida by the first of the month, but movement should increase sharply by mid-October.

Conditions continued favorable in Florida during September. On October 7th a tropical hurricane of mild intensity passed over the citrus areas but early reports indicate practically no loss of fruit. The general quality of Florida citrus fruit this season promises to be excellent. The crop bloomed normally and developed under ideal weather conditions. Grapefruit is especially good in size, shape and texture.

The harvest of California's 26.9 million box Valencia orange crop from the bloom of 1945 is nearing completion. By the first of October about 85 percent of the crop had been picked. Approximately 3.5 million boxes remain for harvest compared with nearly 8 million last year at this time.

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PECANS: October 1 pecan prospects declined about 8 percent from last month as unfavorable weather, disease and insects took their toll. A crop of 89 million pounds is now forecast compared with prospects of 96.5 million on September 1 and 138.1 million in 1945. All States except Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Missouri reported declines in prospective production. The Texas crop is now estimated at 23,500,000 pounds compared with 32,250,000 harvested in 1945. In Georgia production indications dropped over 3 million pounds from the September 1 estimate and the October 1 indication of 22,000,000 pounds, compares with a 36,850,000 pound crop harvested last year. Oklahoma at 11,250,000 pounds indicated is only 48 percent of the 26 million pounds produced in 1945. Crops in Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi are also appreciably smaller than last year.

The production of improved varieties is expected to total a little over 40.3 million pounds (45 percent of the total crop), a decrease of 70 percent from the 1945 production of 57,179,000 pounds.

The seedling crop of 48.7 million is about 40 percent less than last year's crop of nearly 81 million pounds. Seedlings are especially light in Oklahoma this year where production is indicated at 9.8 million pounds - only 40 percent of last year's 24.5 million pounds. Texas seedlings are also short with only 70 percent of the 1945 production of seedling pecans indicated. The important Louisiana seedling crop is estimated at 6.4 million, about a million pounds under 1945.

CRANBERRIES: Cranberry prospects for 1946 improved somewhat during September. Production is now estimated at 815,100 barrels, second only to the 1937 crop of 877,500 barrels. Current production is well above the 1945 crop of 656,200 barrels, and the 1935-44 average of 624,100 barrels.

In Massachusetts, estimated production is 550,000 barrels - 15 percent larger than the 1945 crop and 34 percent above average. Weather conditions during September were generally favorable for harvesting. By October 1, Early Blacks were mostly harvested, and growers had started the harvest of Late Howes. Fruit-worm damage was very light. Berries in general are medium in size. Quality and keeping prospects are good. Dry bogs were producing better crops than usual.

The New Jersey crop is now estimated at 77,000 barrels - 57 percent more than the short crop of last year, but 12 percent below average. Many bogs are showing a heavier production than estimated earlier in the season. Harvest was well along by October 1 and should be completed by mid-October. Berries are of good quality and of medium to large size with a much lower than ^{usual} percentage of small sizes. Wisconsin cranberry production estimated at 128,000 barrels is the largest of record, and compares with 82,000 barrels in 1945 and the average of 97,000 barrels. The crop is being harvested under favorable weather conditions. Berries are of good quality.

In Washington, prospects still point to a record-large crop of 46,200 barrels - 27 percent above the large 1945 crop of 36,400 barrels and more than twice the average 1937-44 production. Harvest was under way by October 1. The greater part of the crop is expected to move to processors again this season. Oregon cranberry production, estimated at 17,900 barrels, is also the largest of record, and compares with 11,400 barrels last season and the average of 8,060 barrels. Harvest had become general by October 11.

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ALMONDS, FILBERTS
and WALNUTS:

California walnut production is estimated at 63,000 tons, the same as on September 1, compared with 64,000 tons in 1945, and the 1935-44 average of 55,420 tons. Harvest was in progress, in most producing areas by October 1. In Oregon, walnut production is estimated at a record high of 3,500 tons -- 23 percent above last season. Harvest was well under way by October 1 which is a little earlier than usual. Favorable growing conditions during August and September more than offset the adverse effect of high temperatures in late July.

California almond production, estimated at 35,100 tons, is the largest of record and compares with the previous record of 23,300 tons in 1945, and the average of 14,710 tons. Almond harvest has been under way for several weeks and only some of the later maturing varieties remain to be picked.

Estimated production of filberts in Washington and Oregon is the same as reported on September 1. Oregon filbert production, estimated at 7,800 tons, is the largest of record. Production in 1945 was 4,500 tons, and in 1944, 5,600 tons. The crop was moving to packers in volume by October 1. Damage from July high temperatures was more than offset by subsequently favorable growing conditions. The Washington filbert crop, estimated at 1,150 tons, is also the largest of record. Production in 1945 totaled 700 tons.

FIGS and OLIVES: Condition of California figs on October 1 was 87 percent, compared with 80 percent a year ago and the 1935-44 average of 79 percent. The greater part of the dried fig crop has been harvested. Condition of California olives, at 52 percent, compares with 38 a year ago and 59 the 10-year average. The olive set is very irregular with heavy and light crops on adjacent trees.

POTATOES: The indicated potato crop of 471,146,000 bushels is a record-high for the Nation. This estimated production is 3.5 percent above the September 1 forecast of 455,137,000 bushels and exceeds the previous record-high production of 464,999,000 bushels harvested in 1943 by 1.3 percent. Production in 1945 was 425,131,000 bushels and the 1935-44 average is 372,756,000 bushels. Conditions through the United States favored tuber development in September and the indicated yield of 173 bushels per acre exceeds the previous record-high yield by 22 bushels. However, harvest has been delayed in some areas as vines have remained green longer than usual.

Indicated production in the 30 late potato producing States is placed at 351,351,000 bushels. This quantity is 15.8 million bushels larger than the production indicated September 1 but 12.7 million bushels below the record-high crop of 1943. All late-producing sections shared in the increase in prospective production during September, with the crop in the eastern States showing the most marked improvement.

Conditions in the three heavy-producing eastern States -- Maine, New York, and Pennsylvania generally favored optimum tuber development during the past two months. Unusually high yields are indicated for each of these three States. However, because vines have remained green digging is late. In Maine, more farmers than usual have sprayed to kill top growth, but growers report only 34 percent of the acreage harvested at the end of September, compared with 48 percent last year and 37 percent in 1943. In New York record-high yields are indicated for both upstate New York and Long Island. On Long Island Cobbler acreage was practically all dug and about half of the Green Mountain acreage was harvested by October 1. In upstate New York, digging of potatoes on mucklands progressed rapidly as most vines were killed by mid-September frosts, however, on the uplands, vines remain green and harvest has been retarded. The yield indicated for Pennsylvania

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has been exceeded only once. In the New England States outside of Maine, yields are variable with late blight quite common in some localities.

In the central part of the Nation early September freeze damage was less than expected a month ago. Yields per acre indicated for Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota exceed the September 1 estimates with a marked improvement in Michigan and Wisconsin. In these States, some plants that appeared killed made additional growth in September as the undamaged lower leaves continued to function. Many fields in the commercial counties of Michigan remained green at the end of September but vines had been killed throughout most of Wisconsin. In Minnesota, a large acreage in the Valley area remained to be harvested after October 1 as heavy rains the latter half of September delayed harvest. Harvest of the North Dakota crop was also delayed by wet weather but was progressing satisfactorily as the month ended. Production indicated for the 5 other late potato producing States in the central part of the United States -- West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa -- is slightly higher than was indicated on September 1.

In the western part of the United States, yields higher than those estimated September 1 are indicated for Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Washington, Oregon and New Mexico. Harvest in the commercial areas of western Nebraska is well under way. In Montana, a large proportion of dry-land potatoes and about half the irrigated acreage had been harvested by October 1. Frosts in Idaho started killing vines about the middle of September and by the end of the month potatoes were going into storage in volume. Harvest of the Wyoming crop began the last week in September. In Colorado, harvest is in full swing in the San Luis Valley, and storage facilities appear inadequate for handling the large crop produced in this area. In Utah, harvest of Cobblers and Bliss Triumphs was completed by mid-September and harvest of Russets was starting as the month ended. Late potatoes in Washington sized unusually well during the latter part of the season. In eastern areas of this State, harvest of the late crop is at the peak. In Oregon, harvest is in full swing in the Crook - Deschutes and Klamath areas and there has been little frost damage in the commercial areas of this State.

In New Jersey, most of the commercial acreage had been dug with only scattered acreages of Green Mountains remaining in the ground on October 1. The small acreage of late potatoes in the Southern States generally made satisfactory development during September.

SWEETPOTATOES: Production of sweetpotatoes is indicated to be 67,732,000 bushels, compared with 66,336,000 bushels in 1945 and the 1935-44 average of 66,422,000 bushels. Conditions in September generally favored development of this crop and the indicated yield per acre of 94.9 bushels exceeds the yield harvested in any year since 1929.

The New Jersey crop improved in September as weather was generally warm with ample sunshine. In this State, digging was active on October 1. In the North Central States, indicated production is slightly lower than the crop estimated September 1. Improvement in the Iowa and Kansas crops was more than offset by deterioration in Indiana and Illinois.

In the South Atlantic States, yield prospects improved during September in Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia and remained unchanged in Delaware, Virginia and Florida. In North Carolina, fields that have been dug have produced very good yields. In Georgia and South Carolina, adequate moisture during September improved sweetpotato prospects. Harvest of the Georgia crop is active in the southern part of the State.

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The increase in production indicated for the South Central States reflects improved yield prospects in Tennessee, Alabama, and Texas. In Kentucky, Mississippi and Arkansas, yield prospects were reduced by inadequate moisture in late August and in September. Harvest of the Mississippi crop continues, and a few fields in Arkansas were harvested in September. In Alabama, harvest of the commercial crop in Cullman county was delayed during September by rainy weather, but is now active. Dry weather in Louisiana during August and part of September was favorable for harvest but prevented the crop from making satisfactory development in some areas. In Texas, rains in early September broke the recent dry spell and caused marked improvement in sweetpotato prospects.

HAY: A hay crop of 97 million tons, plus the record carry-over of 16½ million tons of old hay last spring, provides a total crop-year supply of 113½ million tons. In relation to the hay consuming livestock on farms this supply is as large as in any other year except 1945 when the total supply was 117 million tons.

The total production of 97 million tons of hay in 1946 is the smallest in five years but was exceeded only twice prior to 1942. Nearly 105 million tons of hay were harvested last year, but the 10-year average is less than 92 million tons. In some States, this year was ideal for making a hay crop; in others, production was limited by spring freezes, dry weather, rain at harvest time or similar circumstances. Production in excess of the 10-year average crop is indicated for all States east of the Mississippi River except Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois. Greater than average production is indicated also in California, Washington, most of the Great Plains, and the Southwestern States. Less than an average hay crop is indicated in North Dakota, Minnesota, and Iowa and in a general area extending from Colorado to Oregon.

The indicated alfalfa hay crop is a little more than 30 million tons. This is roughly 3 million less than harvested in 1945 but about the same as the 10-year average. Below-average crops of alfalfa hay are indicated in two general areas - one extending from Ohio to Minnesota and the other extending from Colorado to Oregon. Above-average alfalfa hay crops are indicated in most States outside these two areas. In some of the western States yields per acre have been increased by making an extra cutting.

PASTURES: On October 1 pastures were supplying livestock with better than average fall grazing. The condition of farm pastures for United States as a whole averaged 78 percent of normal, 5 points below October 1 a year ago and 10 points lower than on the same date in 1942, but otherwise the best since 1928. With September rains relieving drought in many areas and with warm weather and few frosts favoring late growth of grass, pasture condition improved more than usual from September 1 to October 1. Shortage of pasture feed, however, was still evident in several scattered areas throughout the country, as shown by the pasture map on page 4.

In New England, where the pasture season was drawing toward a close, October 1 condition was a little less favorable than a year ago, but materially better than any of the preceding half-dozen years except 1942. In New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana pasture condition declined appreciably during September, and on October 1 was well below the unusually good condition a year ago. In Michigan, dry weather continued largely unabated with drought conditions existing in the lower part of that State as well as in parts of northwestern Pennsylvania, northern Ohio, northern Indiana, and eastern Wisconsin. Other sections of Wisconsin showed marked improvement in pasture condition during September, but on October 1 conditions generally were still well below that of last year.

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In Minnesota, pastures also improved sharply. On October 1 were in above average condition. In Iowa and most of Illinois and Missouri, pasture condition ranged from good to excellent.

In Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia a relatively dry September held back the growth of fall grass, and on October 1 conditions in these States averaged below both last month and last year. Pastures were very poor along the western rim of Virginia and the eastern two-thirds of West Virginia. In States further south along the Atlantic Coast, pasture condition was variable and, except in Florida, not quite so good as a year ago. In the East South Central States, pasture condition was well above the 10-year average for October 1; and, in Kentucky and Alabama, moderately better than a year ago.

In Arkansas drought dropped the condition of pastures on October 1 22 points below last October's high level. Drought conditions were also evident in southwestern Missouri, and eastern Oklahoma. On the other hand, pastures and ranges in central and western Oklahoma and in Texas showed marked improvement as the result of September rains. The improvement from September 1 was especially sharp in Texas. Further north in the Plain States, pastures and ranges were likewise aided by September rains and prospects for fall and winter grazing were, in general, good, except in south central Kansas and northern North Dakota. Wheat and other fall planted grains were already supplying feed in Texas and Oklahoma, and prospects for grain pastures are favorable in southwest and north central Kansas and in Nebraska, eastern Colorado and New Mexico.

In Utah and parts of Nevada, Colorado, and southern Idaho, pastures and ranges were dry on October 1. Elsewhere in the Mountain States conditions were generally favorable. In New Mexico and Arizona moisture conditions were much improved as compared with extreme drought earlier in the year. In the Pacific Coast area, California pastures remained in below average condition, but rains at the end of the month helped prospects to some extent. In most sections of Washington and Oregon, growth of green feed was aided by September rains.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on United States farms this September totalled 9.4 billion pounds, 2 percent below the record high September production attained last year, but 8 percent above the 1935-44 average for the month. This production was obtained with about 4 percent fewer milk cows than were being kept a year ago. September 1946 milk production was 15 percent below August, compared to the usual seasonal decline of about 11 percent from August to September. September production per capita, based on the total United States population, averaged 2.22 pounds which is just about average for September during the past 10 years. However, it was lower than in any of the past 5 years.

Milk production per cow in farm herds was the highest for the month in 22 years of record and 8 percent above the September average. However, this high rate of production was not sufficient to offset the reduced number of cows being kept for milk this season compared with a year ago. September is the seventh month in a row during which milk production per cow has surpassed all previous monthly records. Culling out of less efficient milkers, better than average pasture conditions this season, liberal supplemental feeding, and rising prices for dairy products in recent months have all contributed to the relatively high rate of milk production per cow attained this year.

October 1 milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 14.06 pounds compared with 13.23 pounds a year earlier and the 1935-44 October 1 average of 13.05 pounds. It is the highest reported for this date in 22 years of record. Three of the six regional groups of states - the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and West North Central - reported record high milk production per cow for October 1. Fifteen States also reported record high milk production per cow, including such important dairy States as Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Missouri.

The percentage of milk cows reported milked on October 1 was 69.5, higher than the preceding three years, but below the percentage milked on that date in any other of the past 12 years. All regional groups of States were below the 1935-44 October 1 average in percentage of cows milked.

In 12 of the 18 States for which monthly milk production is estimated, September production fell below September last year. In nearly every instance this was due to reduced milk cow numbers as all but one of these States - Oklahoma - reported rates of milk production per cow at record high or near-record high levels. In 10 of these States, milk production per cow during September was the highest ever attained for that month; one State equalled the previous high rate of production, and in 6 States the rate had been exceeded only once. September milk production in the Nation's leading dairy State of Wisconsin totalled 1,146 million pounds. The effects of the drouth conditions which have plagued Wisconsin dairy-men in recent months became apparent in September. For the first time in 22 months - since October 1944 - Wisconsin milk production failed to set a new monthly high. September production in Iowa totalled 508 million pounds, in Michigan 456 million pounds, and in Illinois 444 million pounds.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

: Sept. :	Sept. :	Aug. :	Sept. :	: Sept. :	Sept. :	Aug. :	Sept. :		
State:average:	1945	1946	1946	State:average:	1945	1946	1946		
:1935-44:	:	:	:	:1935-44:	:	:	:		
<u>Million pounds</u>				<u>Million pounds</u>					
N.J.	78	86	89	85	:Va.	144	168	181	165
Pa.	384	429	465	435	:N.C.	119	132	144	132
Ind.	281	315	344	303	:Okla.	195	213	229	194
Ill.	412	462	496	444	:Mont.	57	55	64	54
Mich.	406	471	513	456	:Idaho	99	103	118	104
Wis.	961	1,156	1,357	1,146	:Utah	44	51	58	51
Iowa	492	531	621	508	:Wash.	161	172	208	176
Mo.	303	363	409	379	:Oreg.	108	114	120	102
N.Dak.	159	155	194	152	:Other				
Kans.	224	230	252	217	: States	4,098	4,416	4,972	4,301
					:U.S.	8,725	9,622	10,834	9,404

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: This year milk cows were receiving more liberal rations of grain and concentrates on October 1 than in any of the past three years. In herds kept by crop correspondents, an average of 3.64 pounds per cow was fed on October 1 compared with rates for the date of 3.59 pounds in 1945, 3.35 pounds in 1944, and 3.20 pounds in 1943, the only other years for which comparable records are available. In the two months from August 1 to October 1 this year the amount fed per cow increased 12 percent, about double the percentage increase in the same period of either of the past two years.

Grain and concentrate supplies per animal unit for the 1946-47 feeding season are about 5 percent above previous record levels. With these liberal supplies of feed available or in prospect, farmers have been encouraged to feed freely. The September milk-feed and butterfat-feed price ratios were lower than a year ago and only moderately above the longtime average levels, but the sharp rises in prices of dairy products in recent months have stimulated heavy feeding of milk cows.

The high rate of feeding on October 1 was rather general throughout the United States, with Central and Western Regions exceeding the rate in any of the

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previous 3 years. In the South Atlantic States the rate of feeding equaled the 1944 record, but in the North Atlantic it was lower than in either 1944 or 1945. State and regional averages on amount of grain and concentrates fed per milk cow in herds kept by reporters for October 1 of the last 3 years are shown in the table on page 54.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 3,264,000,000 eggs in September — 4 percent less than in September last year, but 23 percent above the 1935-44 average. September egg production was below that of last year in all parts of the country except the North Atlantic States where it was 1 percent above. Total egg production for the first 9 months of this year was 44,934,000,000 eggs — 2 percent less than during the same period last year but 26 percent above average. The 9-month production was below that of last year in all parts of the country except the North Atlantic States where it increased 3 percent and in the Western States where it was about the same.

Egg production per layer in September was 10.55 eggs compared with 10.62 last year and an average of 9.54 eggs. The rate of lay in September was the highest of record for the month in the North Atlantic and North Central States, but it was below that of last year in all other parts of the country. The decrease in the rate of lay of 8 percent in the South Central, 3 percent in the South Atlantic and 2 percent in the West was more than enough to offset an increase of 3 percent in the North Atlantic, 2 percent in the East North Central and 1 percent in the West North Central States. The rate of lay during the first 9 months of this year for the country as a whole was 127 eggs the same as last year. The average for this period is 116 eggs.

Farm flocks averaged 309,164,000 layers during September — 3 percent less than a year ago, but 12 percent above average. Numbers were below last year in all parts of the country, ranging from 1 percent below in the West to 4 percent below in the West North Central and South Central States. Number of layers increased about 12 percent from September 1 to October 1, about the same increase as last year. The average increase for the month is 10 percent.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-September averaged 44.5 cents, compared with 39.6 cents a year ago and the 1935-44 average of 38.2. This is the highest September price since 1920. The seasonal increase during the month ending September 15 was 5.4 cents per dozen compared with a decrease of 1.2 cents during the month last year and an average increase of 3.0 cents. Egg markets continued firm with a steady up-trend in prices during September. Top grades were in greatest demand, but all grades moved in satisfactory volume at advancing prices. Relatively heavy storage holdings were being reduced at a greater than normal rate for the season. Consumer demand was above average.

Chicken prices reached 29.3 cents per pound live weight on September 15, the highest price in 33 years of record, compared with 26.4 cents a year ago and an average of 17.5 cents. An increase of 1.7 cents per pound during the month ending September 15 compares with a decrease of 2.2 cents last year and an average increase of 0.3 cents. Poultry markets during September were firm and unusually active, largely because of an increasing scarcity of red meats. Prices were sharply higher. Storage stocks declined contra-seasonally with the increased use of poultry to supplement scarce red meats.

Turkey prices in mid-September were 34.0 cents per pound live weight, the highest price in 14 years of record, compared with 33.6 cents a year ago and

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an average of 19.1 cents. They increased 1.2 cents per pound during the month compared with a decrease of 0.2 cents last year and an average increase of 1.0 cents.

The average cost of feed in the United States farm poultry ration at mid-September prices was \$3.80 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.91 a month ago, \$2.93 a year ago and the average of \$2.07. Feed costs have declined during the past two months after a gradual increase from \$2.87 in April 1945 to the peak of \$3.94 in July 1946. The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships on September 15 were less favorable than a year ago or the 10-year average, but they are relatively more favorable than they were a month earlier.

YOUNG CHICKENS AND POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS OCTOBER 1: Chick hatchings in January this year were 17 percent smaller than in 1945. The February hatch, however, was 5 percent larger. By the end of April the hatch this year was only 1 percent smaller than it was during the same period in 1945. After April the hatch dropped rapidly. The May hatch was 35 percent smaller than in 1945, June and July hatches were 70 and 71 percent smaller. By the end of August, the hatch this year was 25 percent smaller than it was during the same period in 1945.

There were 15 percent fewer young chickens on farms July 1 than a year earlier. Because of the very small late hatch after June 1 there were only 123,068,000 young chickens under 3 months old on farms September 1, the smallest number in 6 years of record and 41 percent less than the farm holdings on September 1, 1945.

A preliminary estimate of numbers of all young chickens in farm flocks on October 1 is 411,273,000 birds - 18 percent less than a year ago, but 1 percent above the 1935-44 average. Young chickens decreased in all parts of the country this year. Decreases from a year ago were 26 percent in the North Atlantic, 20 percent in the East North Central, 17 percent in the West, 16 percent in the West North Central and South Atlantic and 15 percent in the South Central States. On October 1, of the total holdings of young chickens, 30 percent were pullet layers, 49 percent were pullets not of laying age and 21 percent were other chickens. This compares with 25 percent pullet layers, 48 percent pullets not of laying age and 27 percent other young chickens a year ago.

All pullets on farms October 1 are estimated at 324,611,000 - 11 percent less than a year ago, but 9 percent above average. Of these pullets, 38 percent were of laying age on October 1 and 62 percent were not of laying age but were potential additions to the laying flock this fall and winter. This compares with 35 percent of laying age and 65 percent not of laying age a year ago which was the same as the 10-year average. Laying pullets in farm flocks were only 1 percent fewer than on October 1 last year, while pullets not of laying age were 17 percent fewer because of a much smaller hatch of late chicks this year than last.

The number of potential layers on farms October 1 (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) was 525,956,000 - 9 percent less than a year ago, but 9 percent above average holdings. Of these potential layers 62 percent were pullets and 38 percent hens, the same as average. A year ago 63 percent were pullets and 37 percent were hens. The 9 percent smaller holdings of potential layers on October 1 indicates there may be 10 percent fewer hens and pullets on farms January 1, 1947 than a year earlier.

Hens one year old or older on October 1 are estimated at 201,345,000 birds - 5 percent less than a year ago, but 8 percent above average. The hens and pullets which were on farms January 1 this year had been reduced 57 percent by October 1, compared with a reduction of 55 percent to October 1 last year.

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In actual numbers, the disappearance of layers from farm flocks because of death loss and marketings during the first 9 months of this year was 4 percent larger than during the same period in 1945 although the number of hens and pullets was about the same at the beginning of each year.

Other young chickens on farms October 1, mostly roosters, cockerels and young chickens for meat, are estimated at 36,662,000 - a decrease of 36 percent from a year ago and 21 percent below average. These holdings reflect the small late hatch this year.

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CORN, ALL

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1935-44	1945	October 1, 1946	1935-44	1945	October 1, 1946
	Bushels			Thousand Bushels		
Maine	40.0	40.0	41.0	594	600	697
N.H.	41.0	39.0	41.0	631	546	574
Vt.	37.6	37.0	38.0	2,681	2,442	2,452
Mass.	41.2	43.0	42.0	1,702	1,634	1,638
R.I.	37.3	40.0	39.0	328	320	312
Conn.	39.7	43.0	42.0	1,952	2,150	2,100
N.Y.	35.4	33.0	39.0	24,233	22,968	20,500
N.J.	38.2	45.0	44.0	7,278	8,010	8,052
Pa.	40.9	44.0	43.0	54,484	59,576	58,824
Ohio	44.4	49.5	48.0	155,800	176,913	161,624
Ind.	42.2	53.0	52.0	179,491	235,956	243,100
Ill.	45.0	46.5	57.0	377,003	391,390	515,503
Mich.	34.6	35.0	28.0	55,802	61,915	51,013
Wis.	37.2	41.0	43.0	88,795	109,839	109,435
Minn.	37.9	36.5	45.0	180,581	217,248	250,425
Iowa	47.1	46.5	61.0	472,763	508,106	677,316
Mo.	26.8	27.0	37.0	115,464	105,840	175,451
N.Dak.	19.9	22.0	21.0	22,266	28,950	24,192
S.Dak.	18.7	29.0	31.5	60,290	113,668	123,024
Nebr.	19.1	30.5	30.0	145,881	258,304	236,220
Kans.	18.0	24.0	20.0	55,247	72,364	60,720
Del.	28.3	32.0	30.5	3,913	4,224	4,056
Md.	34.2	37.0	37.0	16,650	16,872	17,390
Va.	25.4	33.0	31.5	34,814	40,359	37,353
W.Va.	28.6	36.0	32.5	12,542	13,926	11,260
N.C.	20.3	25.0	24.5	42,367	55,650	53,434
S.C.	14.4	16.5	18.0	23,962	23,414	23,542
Ga.	10.7	14.0	15.0	43,770	48,676	43,649
Fla.	10.0	10.0	12.0	7,345	6,900	7,872
Ky.	24.9	32.0	30.0	66,741	77,824	94,278
Tenn.	23.5	27.0	30.0	64,754	68,204	72,810
Ala.	15.6	17.0	15.5	45,670	50,626	44,780
Miss.	15.3	20.0	15.5	44,522	50,660	39,282
Ark.	16.4	21.0	21.0	35,175	35,511	36,325
La.	15.7	20.0	15.0	23,352	23,140	16,485
Okla.	16.1	17.5	16.5	28,988	26,263	26,004
Tex.	16.2	16.0	17.0	80,209	66,632	67,456
Mont.	15.3	15.0	16.0	2,502	2,010	2,096
Idaho	44.4	46.0	52.0	1,857	1,334	1,455
Wyo.	12.2	14.0	17.0	1,805	1,442	1,426
Colo.	12.9	22.0	18.0	12,609	16,538	12,762
N.Mex.	14.8	16.0	17.0	2,856	2,400	2,040
Ariz.	11.1	11.5	11.5	407	437	442
Utah	27.2	33.0	33.0	704	792	723
Nev.	30.9	32.0	32.0	92	64	96
Wash.	37.3	50.0	52.0	1,243	1,450	1,352
Oreg.	32.2	35.5	37.0	1,399	1,384	1,443
Calif.	32.4	33.0	34.0	2,448	2,112	2,272
U.S.	28.5	35.1	36.9	2,608,499	3,018,410	3,374,422

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of
October 1, 1946

Bureau of Agricultural Economics
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
October 10, 1946
1:20 P.M. (E.S.T.)

ALL WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1935-44	1945	Preliminary 1946	Average 1935-44	1945	Preliminary 1946
	Bushels			Thousand Bushels		
Maine	19.2	18.0	20.0	64	36	60
N.Y.	23.5	25.9	24.8	7,036	9,365	5,446
N.J.	22.2	21.0	24.5	1,247	1,323	1,446
Pa.	20.1	21.5	22.5	18,728	20,194	19,923
Ohio	20.6	27.0	26.5	41,923	60,993	52,735
Ind.	17.4	22.5	21.5	26,777	35,896	30,670
Ill.	18.0	18.5	16.5	31,988	25,656	21,096
Mich.	21.3	27.0	25.5	17,475	27,633	22,940
Wis.	17.7	25.0	25.6	1,683	1,500	2,410
Minn.	15.3	19.4	19.1	24,354	21,508	26,051
Iowa	18.4	21.0	23.9	6,420	2,745	3,368
Mo.	14.6	14.5	15.5	36,161	22,518	23,343
N.Dak.	12.5	16.4	14.0	98,434	161,838	142,856
S.Dak.	9.9	16.4	15.1	26,894	52,572	52,963
Nebr.	14.9	22.9	22.9	46,172	85,212	93,579
Kans.	13.5	15.5	17.0	144,526	207,961	216,667
Del.	19.0	19.5	20.5	1,331	1,306	1,394
Md.	19.7	18.5	20.0	7,592	6,864	7,040
Va.	15.0	16.0	19.5	8,237	8,192	9,418
W.Va.	15.2	17.5	18.5	1,849	1,763	1,591
N.C.	13.3	14.0	17.0	6,477	6,216	6,647
S.C.	11.1	13.0	15.0	2,487	2,912	2,880
Ga.	10.3	13.0	12.5	1,977	2,613	2,012
Ky.	14.8	13.5	15.5	6,242	5,278	4,976
Tenn.	12.5	12.5	14.0	5,187	5,325	4,648
Ala.	11.8	15.0	14.0	161	240	154
Miss.	1/ 26.0	21.0	21.0	1/ 240	373	231
Ark.	10.2	10.5	12.5	527	441	375
Okla.	12.6	12.7	15.0	53,306	70,917	87,945
Tex.	11.1	9.0	10.5	34,863	41,778	53,613
Mont.	14.7	15.7	17.9	52,286	57,726	65,534
Idaho	26.2	29.7	28.8	25,818	30,696	34,268
Wyo.	14.1	18.9	22.6	2,938	4,215	6,002
Colo.	15.6	24.4	19.7	17,914	34,627	33,196
N.Mex.	11.2	9.4	8.4	2,631	2,528	1,995
Ariz.	22.1	21.0	21.0	781	504	567
Utah	22.6	25.0	22.7	5,762	6,852	6,954
Nev.	26.4	24.2	23.4	455	388	514
Wash.	24.5	24.4	29.4	51,611	63,213	82,542
Oreg.	23.0	22.7	25.3	19,774	20,889	25,853
Calif.	18.3	18.5	20.0	13,606	10,416	13,520
U.S.	15.3	17.3	17.8	843,692	1,123,143	1,162,422

1/ Short-time average

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1945	Preliminary	Average	1945	Preliminary
	1935-44	1945	1946	1935-44	1945	1946
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	19.2	18.0	20.0	64	36	60
N.Y.	18.2	19.0	19.0	81	57	171
Pa.	18.6	19.5	21.0	190	156	163
Ind.	15.9	18.0	18.0	113	54	54
Ill.	18.2	25.0	23.0	345	200	207
Mich.	17.6	20.0	22.0	214	40	66
Wis.	17.4	25.0	27.0	919	700	1,674
Minn.	14.9	19.0	19.0	20,020	18,392	23,351
Iowa	14.6	19.0	20.0	319	57	80
N.Dak.	12.2	16.0	13.5	72,155	129,920	107,960
S.Dak.	9.6	16.5	15.0	20,729	45,986	45,150
Nebr.	9.1	17.0	17.0	1,552	936	935
Kans.	7.9	11.0	12.0	86	44	36
Mont.	13.5	12.0	15.5	33,246	27,564	31,976
Idaho	29.3	31.0	32.5	10,820	11,005	14,658
Wyo.	13.1	16.5	17.5	1,323	1,155	1,452
Colo.	14.6	20.0	16.0	3,498	2,660	2,256
N.Mex.	14.1	14.0	12.5	285	294	275
Utah	30.6	33.0	31.0	2,201	2,178	2,294
Nev.	25.9	24.0	22.0	342	288	374
Wash.	21.2	20.0	24.5	19,816	18,960	12,544
Oreg.	21.4	21.5	23.0	5,396	4,214	5,313
U.S.	14.0	16.5	15.7	193,774	264,946	251,054

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1945	Preliminary	Average	1945	Preliminary
	1935-44	1945	1946	1935-44	1945	1946
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Minn.	15.3	17.5	19.5	1,125	402	780
N.Dak.	13.2	18.0	16.0	26,279	31,968	34,896
S.Dak.	10.5	15.5	14.5	4,495	2,650	2,728
3 States	12.9	17.8	15.9	31,900	35,020	58,474

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter & Spring)	
	Thousand bushels					
Av. 1935-44	359,476	200,727	158,979	32,832	91,678	843,692
1945	519,421	234,025	232,852	35,731	101,114	1,123,143
1946 2/	572,746	209,686	216,977	32,006	131,007	1,169,422

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Preliminary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

Bureau of Agricultural Economics
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

October 10, 1946

as of

October 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

OATS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1935-44	1945	Preliminary 1946	Average 1935-44	1945	Preliminary 1946
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	36.8	36.0	39.0	3,837	2,916	3,593
N.H.	37.9	36.0	38.0	272	252	228
Vt.	31.5	31.0	32.0	1,610	1,302	1,344
Mass.	33.0	31.0	37.0	179	186	259
R.I.	30.8	31.0	31.0	40	31	31
Conn.	31.2	29.0	32.0	134	116	128
N.Y.	29.4	29.0	40.0	23,964	20,822	34,160
N.J.	29.9	25.0	31.0	1,317	925	1,209
Pa.	29.2	30.5	36.0	25,172	24,583	30,168
Ohio	34.9	42.5	45.0	41,021	53,210	67,050
Ind.	30.6	42.0	40.5	40,208	59,682	63,302
Ill.	36.1	46.0	43.0	124,823	158,102	169,979
Mich.	33.4	40.0	45.0	44,458	64,400	77,535
Wis.	35.0	51.0	44.0	85,827	152,337	123,788
Minn.	35.2	45.0	37.5	149,310	242,640	200,175
Iowa	35.0	40.0	39.0	189,597	214,440	227,877
Mo.	24.4	19.5	31.5	44,166	31,161	65,930
N.Dak.	26.2	34.0	26.0	47,456	82,484	53,014
S.Dak.	27.7	43.0	30.5	56,232	147,963	96,624
Nebr.	24.3	31.5	28.0	45,001	74,120	68,684
Kans.	24.3	18.5	29.0	38,509	17,668	41,992
Del.	29.0	31.0	31.0	81	124	155
Md.	29.3	30.0	33.0	1,048	960	990
Va.	23.0	28.0	31.0	2,498	3,780	4,309
W.Va.	22.1	25.0	27.0	1,675	1,750	1,755
N.C.	24.1	28.0	33.0	6,006	9,128	11,187
S.C.	21.8	24.5	27.0	11,834	16,023	16,767
Ga.	19.7	25.0	25.5	9,310	15,000	14,076
Fla.	14.6	20.0	18.0	184	480	396
Ky.	19.2	23.0	25.0	1,470	1,725	2,250
Tenn.	19.6	24.0	25.0	2,107	4,416	4,500
Ala.	19.6	25.0	24.0	2,975	5,275	4,560
Miss.	30.5	31.0	35.0	6,315	13,671	11,585
Ark.	24.2	27.0	30.0	6,097	8,208	8,400
La.	29.5	29.5	24.0	2,515	4,248	2,592
Okla.	19.8	19.0	21.0	27,713	19,855	22,596
Tex.	23.4	23.5	23.0	33,557	42,441	37,375
Mont.	30.9	31.0	39.0	11,421	9,486	10,842
Idaho	38.5	41.0	41.0	6,515	6,306	6,478
Wyo.	28.6	31.0	31.5	3,289	4,557	4,252
Colo.	29.3	35.0	29.0	4,923	7,245	6,003
N.Mex.	24.6	22.0	17.5	734	682	560
Ariz.	28.5	32.0	29.0	232	384	319
Utah	39.6	39.0	43.0	1,594	1,833	1,935
Nev.	38.7	39.0	37.0	202	273	259
Wash.	45.6	44.0	50.0	8,034	7,040	7,050
Oreg.	31.8	29.5	34.0	9,400	7,818	8,568
Calif.	30.0	31.0	31.0	4,582	5,115	5,487
U.S.	30.7	37.3	35.5	1,129,441	1,547,663	1,527,116

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Crop Report
as of
October 1, 1946Bureau of Agricultural Economics
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
October 10, 1946
5:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

BARLEY

Yield per acre			Production			
State	Average		Prelim.	Average	Prelim.	
	1935-44	1945	1946	1935-44	1945	1946
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	27.3	28.0	31.0	114	84	124
Vt.	27.0	22.0	27.0	146	89	108
N. Y.	24.6	25.0	33.0	3,161	2,200	3,267
N. J.	27.3	30.0	35.0	141	180	210
Pa.	28.5	35.0	37.0	2,818	3,150	3,478
Ohio	25.1	30.0	30.0	747	630	540
Ind.	23.4	24.0	24.0	1,112	316	528
Ill.	27.0	25.5	26.0	2,986	842	728
Mich.	27.0	31.0	36.0	5,207	3,906	4,860
Wis.	28.8	40.0	37.5	18,241	3,600	4,425
Minn.	24.4	29.0	30.0	43,534	13,224	21,600
Iowa	24.0	28.0	31.0	8,498	84	465
Mo.	19.3	19.0	20.0	2,636	11,463	1,080
N. Dak.	19.5	24.0	20.0	37,965	53,760	43,460
S. Dak.	17.9	25.0	22.5	31,030	32,900	30,195
Nebr.	17.5	22.0	21.0	20,871	13,420	11,529
Kans.	14.5	17.5	17.0	11,590	6,792	5,151
Del.	29.9	30.0	33.0	132	300	330
Md.	28.9	29.5	34.5	1,690	1,918	2,380
Va.	25.5	27.0	32.0	1,647	1,836	2,176
W. Va.	24.8	25.5	29.0	210	230	203
N. C.	21.8	21.0	25.5	525	840	816
S. C.	17.5	18.5	22.0	128	166	220
Ga.	<u>1/</u> 17.9	19.0	21.5	<u>1/</u> 126	171	172
Ky.	22.9	22.5	25.0	1,419	1,170	1,300
Tenn.	18.8	18.0	20.0	1,234	1,728	1,640
Ala.	--	19.0	18.0	--	114	90
Miss.	--	26.0	28.0	--	338	140
Ark.	15.7	17.0	18.0	142	119	108
Okla.	16.0	15.5	16.0	5,209	2,108	1,520
Tex.	17.7	14.5	16.0	4,166	3,857	3,616
Mont.	25.0	23.0	25.5	6,992	13,248	16,167
Idaho	34.6	37.0	34.0	8,515	11,840	9,894
Wyo.	26.4	28.5	28.5	2,207	3,106	3,249
Colo.	22.0	28.5	23.0	11,720	19,551	13,570
N. Mex.	24.0	22.0	20.0	441	550	600
Ariz.	32.6	34.0	33.0	1,362	2,652	2,706
Utah	43.3	45.0	44.0	4,593	6,750	5,632
Nev.	35.2	32.0	34.0	561	640	748
Wash.	35.4	35.0	39.0	5,490	5,670	4,485
Oreg.	30.4	29.5	34.5	6,005	6,402	7,245
Calif.	27.5	28.0	30.0	34,147	41,608	44,580
U. S.	22.8	25.9	25.4	289,598	263,961	255,335
<u>1/</u> Short-time average						

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1946

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D.C.

October 10, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS OCTOBER 1

1/

State	Corn for grain (old crop)			Wheat			Oats		
	Average			Average			Average		
	1935-44	1945	1946	1935-44	1945	1946	1935-44	1945	1946
Thousands of bushels									
Maine	8	10	2	59	30	60	3,308	2,663	2,884
N.H.	14	17	12	---	---	---	204	227	223
Vt.	18	9	3	---	---	---	1,409	1,146	1,200
Mass.	26	56	21	---	---	---	161	158	243
R.I.	5	1	2	---	---	---	54	26	29
Conn.	50	48	43	---	---	---	120	87	124
N.Y.	694	692	551	4,476	4,870	2,560	22,120	20,406	32,450
N.J.	746	706	610	733	767	838	1,135	851	1,016
Pa.	3,835	4,673	6,200	11,009	12,318	10,360	21,742	21,673	25,044
Ohio	11,828	9,804	12,474	20,491	25,007	21,621	12,969	45,228	52,970
Ind.	15,477	13,406	15,916	10,503	10,410	8,804	30,704	43,955	44,311
Ill.	51,629	37,200	9,295	9,839	6,157	5,063	96,700	120,158	112,186
Mich.	4,946	5,582	6,042	17,904	16,346	11,929	40,611	59,242	68,231
Wis.	4,070	7,049	4,183	1,475	1,305	1,976	77,162	143,197	115,909
Minn.	25,250	23,198	7,086	16,134	11,115	17,715	128,296	208,670	162,142
Iowa	111,826	66,501	18,699	3,094	1,574	1,432	136,462	186,563	173,187
Mo.	15,777	16,604	3,222	9,675	9,007	3,870	36,556	25,864	48,129
N.Dak.	672	1,208	505	37,400	111,703	101,428	46,460	77,535	49,333
S.Dak.	3,684	18,356	5,567	19,324	35,223	37,604	30,017	121,330	85,995
Nebr.	24,481	41,072	15,957	25,457	38,545	52,404	36,103	34,484	54,947
Kans.	4,617	16,899	6,830	61,394	84,423	106,167	22,094	17,604	30,234
Del.	293	248	225	630	326	418	53	29	78
Md.	1,243	1,564	847	2,514	2,059	1,760	606	564	851
Va.	2,327	3,136	2,986	4,503	4,200	5,006	1,752	2,646	2,715
W.Va.	1,178	1,220	1,831	1,166	1,167	986	1,354	1,312	1,580
N.C.	3,934	6,893	4,867	3,698	3,046	3,324	3,283	4,929	5,370
S.C.	1,725	2,824	1,719	1,025	844	922	3,669	3,332	6,204
Ga.	3,407	3,329	2,813	352	1,071	785	3,408	7,500	4,223
Fla.	252	251	174	---	---	---	34	101	111
Ky.	6,170	6,574	7,549	1,532	1,372	1,294	890	1,173	1,350
Tenn.	3,875	5,755	5,147	1,925	1,704	1,441	1,177	2,561	2,385
Ala.	2,413	3,516	3,925	44	55	92	1,301	2,620	1,687
Miss.	1,426	2,038	1,982	2/102	132	69	3,207	6,836	4,634
Ark.	2,200	2,891	1,044	250	176	176	3,034	5,746	3,696
La.	817	753	341	---	---	---	1,104	2,251	1,140
Okla.	1,226	1,890	923	12,859	21,275	23,745	20,360	15,685	16,043
Tex.	3,553	3,951	1,920	2,801	6,773	14,476	22,066	26,313	18,314
Mont.	92	105	17	37,433	36,676	43,208	12,199	11,193	11,059
Idaho	147	145	83	12,465	13,613	11,904	4,898	5,241	4,211
Wyo.	75	32	31	2,328	2,313	3,361	3,084	4,967	3,997
Colo.	692	1,114	924	9,667	18,352	10,590	4,106	5,241	5,283
N.Mex.	137	267	24	971	815	698	460	375	280
Ariz.	53	39	49	213	101	142	129	204	175
Utah	4	7	1	3,523	3,772	4,103	1,238	1,650	1,819
Nev.	0	0	0	348	291	360	164	191	194
Wash.	20	19	11	13,523	15,171	20,636	3,257	5,280	4,235
Oreg.	21	130	13	6,581	7,939	8,243	6,911	6,254	5,912
Calif.	4	0	0	2,503	3,642	4,056	1,029	1,534	1,097
U.S.	320,323	323,132	158,392	40,077	324,216	579,605	923,595	1,200,931	1,171,622

1/ Soybean stocks on farms, see page 38.

2/ Short-time average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Agricultural Economics
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
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3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

BARLEY AND RYE: STOCKS ON FARMS OCTOBER 1

State	Barley		Rye	
	1945	1946	1945	1946
	Thous. bushels		Thous. bushels	
Maine	67	99	--	--
Vt.	70	86	--	--
N. Y.	1,848	2,842	150	109
N. J.	122	111	73	84
Pa.	2,205	2,261	542	414
Ohio	378	297	391	212
Ind.	465	227	578	358
Ill.	396	262	341	228
Mich.	3,164	4,180	576	392
Wis.	3,060	2,655	933	770
Minn.	8,728	14,688	672	617
Iowa	59	279	96	118
Mo.	951	626	310	257
N. Dak.	40,320	30,422	1,451	1,416
S. Dak.	24,017	23,250	2,158	1,726
Nebr.	9,931	9,454	2,370	1,707
Kans.	5,026	3,400	489	337
Del.	255	231	132	64
Md.	1,208	1,214	162	112
Va.	1,340	1,567	259	230
W. Va.	140	144	43	25
N. C.	504	359	177	114
S. C.	66	92	57	83
Ga.	68	72	68	54
Ky.	796	663	204	230
Tenn.	743	656	152	114
Ala.	57	36	--	--
Miss.	135	56	--	--
Ark.	83	59	--	--
Okla.	1,518	851	415	282
Tex.	2,044	2,097	163	72
Mont.	11,261	13,257	208	233
Idaho	6,867	6,431	55	42
Wyo.	3,199	3,022	51	65
Colo.	14,663	9,499	390	245
N. Mex.	440	300	25	19
Ariz.	796	676	--	--
Utah	5,805	3,942	69	81
Nev.	480	561	--	--
Wash.	2,552	2,242	103	117
Oreg.	3,713	3,043	300	474
Calif.	7,073	8,916	91	91
U. S.	166,619	155,125	14,254	11,492

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FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1935-44	1945	1946	1935-44	1945	1946
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Ill.	1/ 12.8	14.0	13.0	1/ 169	42	20
Mich.	8.5	6.0	8.5	66	42	30
Wis.	11.1	12.0	12.5	90	84	62
Minn.	9.2	11.0	11.0	10,018	11,913	9,523
Iowa	10.0	12.5	15.0	1,572	1,275	735
Mo.	5.6	4.5	6.5	48	45	52
N. Dak.	5.9	8.4	7.0	5,057	13,348	5,670
S. Dak.	7.5	11.0	10.0	1,346	4,928	3,540
Nebr.	1/ 7.5	9.0	9.0	26	13	18
Kans.	6.6	5.7	7.0	372	695	770
Okla.	1/ 7.4	2.5	5.0	1/ 119	40	20
Tex.	1/ 3.7	3.0	0.5	1/ 206	504	404
Mont.	5.6	4.3	7.0	1,076	1,410	392
Wyo.	1/ 4.5	5.0	5.0	3	10	5
Ariz.	1/ 22.2	23.0	22.0	1/ 532	391	308
Wash.	---	11.0	12.0	---	11	12
Oreg.	11.1	11.0	13.0	34	11	13
Calif.	16.9	17.0	20.0	2,132	1,321	2,040
U. S.	8.3	9.4	9.6	23,426	36,688	23,725
1/ Short-time average.						

BUCKWHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated:	Average		Indicated:
	1935-44	1945	Oct. 1, 1946	1935-44	1945	Oct. 1, 1946
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Maine	15.5	15.5	19.0	124	93	114
Vt.	19.5	18.0	20.0	34	18	20
N. Y.	17.3	15.5	19.5	2,375	1,519	2,003
Pa.	18.8	18.5	21.0	2,389	2,016	2,457
Ohio	17.4	18.0	19.0	269	306	324
Ind.	13.6	13.5	15.0	158	270	135
Ill.	15.2	15.0	17.0	73	225	65
Mich.	15.2	14.0	14.0	416	420	473
Wis.	13.6	15.5	15.5	203	294	310
Minn.	12.2	14.0	14.0	320	630	560
Iowa	14.8	14.0	15.0	67	98	64
Mo.	11.2	12.0	11.0	11	12	11
N. Dak.	10.8	16.0	13.0	52	112	65
S. Dak.	10.4	13.0	14.0	31	39	70
Md.	19.4	23.5	21.0	103	141	105
Va.	15.2	17.0	18.0	132	102	108
W. Va.	17.6	21.5	19.0	243	172	133
N. C.	15.0	16.0	19.0	34	64	64
Ky.	11.6	13.0	14.0	24	26	23
Tenn.	13.3	15.0	16.5	34	114	165
U. S.	16.8	16.2	18.2	7,133	6,701	7,302

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SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1935-44	1945	October 1, 1946	1935-44	1945	October 1, 1946
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Ill.	25.6	29.0	30.0	46	29	30
Iowa	21.5	20.0	22.0	79	20	22
Mo.	17.1	15.0	20.0	1,122	435	900
N. Dak.	--	12.0	11.0	---	12	11
S. Dak.	9.9	11.5	14.0	1,238	540	728
Nebr.	12.4	16.8	16.5	2,007	740	644
Kans.	12.8	15.4	11.0	16,397	16,632	11,396
N. C.	--	25.0	25.0	---	50	25
Ark.	13.6	18.0	16.0	149	216	208
La.	16.0	20.0	17.0	33	40	17
Okla.	10.6	11.9	12.0	8,129	7,371	7,188
Tex.	16.0	15.0	16.0	47,179	60,921	58,592
Colo.	10.5	14.9	12.0	1,740	2,759	1,800
N. Mex.	12.7	6.0	10.0	2,769	504	750
Ariz.	50.9	33.0	33.0	1,007	1,815	1,914
Calif.	35.2	37.0	37.0	4,741	3,515	3,252
U. S.	14.9	15.1	15.2	86,543	95,599	88,184

RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1935-44	1945	October 1, 1946	1935-44	1945	October 1, 1946
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Ark.	50.6	52.0	48.0	10,331	14,612	15,360
La.	40.2	39.5	38.5	20,670	23,028	21,791
Tex.	48.7	45.0	43.0	13,926	18,000	17,200
Calif.	67.6	60.0	63.0	10,331	14,520	15,561
U. S.	47.6	46.6	45.6	55,257	70,160	69,912

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1935-44	1945	1946	1935-44	1945	1946
		Pounds			Tons	
Ill.	532	490	600	8,350	1,700	3,000
Kans.	236	260	275	2,490	1,400	1,800
Okla.	299	285	330	13,040	10,500	13,000
Tex.	300	305	360	5,160	5,500	5,900
Colo.	224	235	260	7,880	9,900	14,000
N. Mex.	256	140	210	7,550	2,700	2,200
U. S.	298	254	303	44,290	31,700	40,400

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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TAPE MAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1935-44	1945	Preliminary 1946	Average 1935-44	1945	Preliminary 1946
		Tons			Thousand Tons	
Maine	0.90	1.07	0.98	806	914	825
N.H.	1.12	1.24	1.15	385	416	386
Vt.	1.22	1.36	1.37	1,081	1,200	1,189
Mass.	1.42	1.66	1.68	497	576	583
R.I.	1.31	1.43	1.44	43	51	49
Conn.	1.41	1.53	1.56	394	434	442
N.Y.	1.37	1.60	1.57	5,345	6,316	6,101
N.J.	1.54	1.72	1.68	349	405	390
Pa.	1.80	1.54	1.54	3,103	3,444	3,416
Ohio	1.40	1.50	1.52	3,410	3,473	3,605
Ind.	1.32	1.45	1.34	2,570	2,752	2,645
Ill.	1.35	1.49	1.45	3,653	3,655	3,602
Mich.	1.37	1.46	1.20	3,504	3,846	3,114
Wis.	1.38	1.00	1.47	6,239	7,564	5,783
Minn.	1.61	1.71	1.55	4,695	4,812	4,411
Iowa	1.57	1.78	1.55	5,234	5,644	5,173
Mo.	1.08	1.13	1.13	3,114	3,747	3,575
N.Dak.	1.20	1.56	1.03	1,189	1,094	799
S.Dak.	1.11	1.50	1.30	814	848	706
Nebr.	1.44	1.37	1.72	1,587	2,220	1,973
Kans.	1.60	1.92	1.71	1,394	1,951	1,647
Del.	1.28	1.42	1.44	83	108	112
Md.	1.26	1.35	1.46	519	588	648
Va.	1.07	1.21	1.24	1,283	1,711	1,758
W.Va.	1.12	1.26	1.25	794	1,002	995
N.C.	.93	.99	1.01	1,033	1,281	1,283
S.C.	.72	.85	.85	452	508	500
Ga.	.55	.56	.53	671	815	785
Fla.	.54	.52	.51	60	63	61
Ky.	1.15	1.35	1.40	1,713	2,502	2,451
Tenn.	1.05	1.23	1.25	1,998	2,058	2,558
Ala.	.73	.76	.80	719	781	733
Miss.	1.18	1.32	1.33	977	1,099	1,020
Ark.	1.04	1.15	1.15	1,139	1,404	1,398
La.	1.20	1.40	1.37	560	405	389
Okla.	1.24	1.43	1.29	1,007	1,362	1,191
Tex.	.99	.94	1.00	1,187	1,344	1,385
Mont.	1.36	1.43	1.40	1,604	1,862	1,760
Idaho	2.16	2.12	2.17	2,197	2,103	3,137
Wyo.	1.38	1.41	1.36	786	788	770
Colo.	1.68	1.76	1.65	1,729	1,818	1,642
N.Mex.	2.16	2.15	2.50	373	438	470
Ariz.	2.40	2.60	2.43	369	799	756
Utah	2.09	2.20	1.93	1,050	1,103	984
Nev.	2.00	2.05	2.02	375	369	349
Wash.	1.92	2.09	2.10	1,763	2,001	1,938
Oreg.	1.85	1.95	1.95	1,601	1,651	1,589
Calif.	2.88	2.95	2.94	4,756	5,645	5,530
U.S.	1.33	1.53	1.45	80,254	91,573	85,632

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics Washington, D. C.
CROP REPORTING BOARD October 10, 1946
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ALFALFA HAY 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1935-44	1945	Preliminary 1946	Average 1935-44	1945	Preliminary 1946
	Tons			Thousand Tons		
Maine	1.42	1.40	1.35	8	8	8
N.H.	1.92	2.15	2.00	7	11	10
Vt.	2.09	2.20	2.35	33	46	49
Mass.	2.18	2.35	2.40	26	42	43
R.I.	2.27	2.25	2.50	2	2	2
Conn.	2.48	2.50	2.50	47	72	75
N.Y.	1.90	1.95	1.95	736	835	776
N.J.	2.12	2.25	2.10	118	164	130
Pa.	1.90	1.95	1.90	480	564	500
Ohio	1.94	1.90	1.95	898	906	837
Ind.	1.82	1.85	1.80	804	906	767
Ill.	2.16	2.40	2.35	1,054	1,289	1,097
Mich.	1.58	1.60	1.25	1,896	1,770	1,244
Wis.	2.13	2.55	1.80	2,285	2,101	1,291
Minn.	1.96	2.05	2.00	2,386	1,993	1,944
Iowa	2.21	2.45	2.45	2,037	1,999	1,558
Mo.	2.35	2.50	2.80	623	822	837
N.Dak.	1.32	1.55	1.20	187	281	206
S.Dak.	1.28	1.70	1.45	364	551	474
Nebr.	1.60	2.15	1.90	1,262	1,933	1,742
Kans.	1.78	2.10	1.90	1,105	1,670	1,389
Del.	2.17	2.40	2.35	10	14	12
Md.	1.96	2.10	2.20	74	97	95
Va.	1.98	2.30	2.30	113	196	212
W.Va.	1.96	2.15	2.10	71	116	109
N.C.	1.94	2.20	2.30	14	22	28
S.C.	1.54	1.75	1.70	3	4	3
Ga.	1.82	2.15	1.75	9	11	9
Ky.	1.82	2.20	2.20	310	508	535
Tenn.	1.88	2.25	2.20	137	338	356
Ala.	1.48	1.65	1.80	8	12	13
Miss.	2.23	2.45	2.20	149	172	125
Ark.	2.06	2.20	2.30	172	191	212
La.	2.12	2.40	2.35	58	62	61
Okla.	1.90	2.25	2.00	498	790	638
Tex.	2.46	2.65	2.90	292	374	438
Mont.	1.62	1.65	1.55	1,004	1,158	1,088
Idaho	2.41	2.35	2.40	1,885	1,795	1,834
Wyo.	1.67	1.70	1.65	530	517	507
Colo.	2.00	2.05	1.95	1,271	1,308	1,170
N.Mex.	2.62	2.60	3.00	314	369	408
Ariz.	2.63	2.80	2.70	469	650	626
Utah	2.17	2.30	2.00	971	1,007	876
Nev.	2.35	2.50	2.40	306	282	257
Wash.	2.44	2.60	2.60	713	866	866
Oreg.	2.54	2.60	2.60	715	676	655
Calif.	4.27	4.20	4.40	3,431	4,171	4,237
U.S.	2.10	2.27	2.17	29,886	33,671	30,349

1/ Included in tame hay.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Bureau of Agricultural Economics
CROP REPORTING BOARD

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3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

State	PASTURE			SOYBEANS 1/		COMPEAS 1/		
	Condition October 1			Stocks on farms		Yield per acre		
	October 1 2/			October 1 2/				
	Average	1945	1946	1945	1946	Average	1945	1946
	1935-44					1935-44		
	Percent			Thousand bushels		Bushels		
Me.	71	82	79	--	--	--	--	--
N.H.	73	88	83	--	--	--	--	--
Vt.	77	84	77	--	--	--	--	--
Mass.	71	86	82	--	--	--	--	--
R.I.	70	88	93	--	--	--	--	--
Conn.	70	88	87	--	--	--	--	--
N.Y.	71	90	74	29	6	--	--	--
N.J.	66	92	78	6	11	--	--	--
Pa.	70	88	74	44	18	--	--	--
Ohio	72	79	62	545	201	--	--	--
Ind.	70	93	67	237	279	5.9	6.5	7.0
Ill.	71	92	87	729	741	5.7	5.5	7.0
Mich.	77	89	54	32	39	--	--	--
Wis.	78	92	72	18	10	--	--	--
Minn.	75	83	76	87	102	--	--	--
Iowa	80	91	95	774	348	--	--	--
Mo.	67	82	82	106	95	6.4	8.0	8.0
N.Dak.	64	80	70	5	5	--	--	--
S.Dak.	60	84	84	8	4	--	--	--
Nebr.	59	83	81	19	2	--	--	--
Kans.	63	75	71	66	55	7.2	6.0	5.0
Del.	71	96	82	16	9	--	--	--
Md.	71	95	82	14	29	--	--	--
Va.	76	96	79	19	27	5.9	8.0	7.5
W. Va.	74	88	63	0	1	--	--	--
N.C.	76	89	80	62	54	4.8	4.5	5.5
S.C.	66	84	80	2	2	4.4	5.5	5.5
Ga.	70	84	73	2	1	4.8	6.0	4.5
Fla.	82	81	83	--	--	8.3	9.0	10.0
Ky.	70	78	88	8	9	5.2	6.5	5.5
Tenn.	67	83	81	10	10	5.3	6.5	7.0
Ala.	72	75	83	3	2	5.4	6.5	5.5
Miss.	69	82	84	12	19	5.7	6.5	6.0
Ark.	61	86	64	72	33	5.2	5.5	5.0
La.	77	87	85	5	14	3.7	4.0	4.0
Okla.	61	75	71	1	1	5.4	5.5	5.0
Tex.	70	68	80	0	--	6.6	8.0	7.0
Mont.	73	76	84	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	80	90	87	--	--	--	--	--
Wyo.	77	91	85	--	--	--	--	--
Colo.	70	88	80	--	--	--	--	--
N.Mex.	74	59	80	--	--	--	--	--
Ariz.	81	84	83	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	75	87	70	--	--	--	--	--
Nev.	86	95	90	--	--	--	--	--
Wash.	70	77	83	--	--	--	--	--
Oreg.	71	83	78	--	--	--	--	--
Calif.	78	77	73	--	--	--	--	--
U.S.	71	83	78	2,931	2,127	5.3	6.0	5.6

1/ For beans or peas. 2/ Old crop.

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1945	Indicated	Average	1945	Indicated
	1935-44		October 1, 1946	1935-44		October 1, 1946
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ohio	19.2	17.5	18.0	11,999	20,072	17,118
Ind.	17.2	19.5	20.0	13,973	27,924	25,800
Ill.	20.3	19.5	22.0	44,921	74,100	69,388
Mich.	14.8	16.0	14.0	988	1,952	1,484
Wis.	14.4	15.5	14.0	390	636	392
Minn.	14.6	15.0	15.5	1,424	6,825	9,052
Iowa	18.7	18.0	20.5	17,448	34,848	32,021
Mo.	12.2	13.0	18.5	3,380	9,490	12,006
Kans.	9.8	10.0	9.5	933	2,740	1,986
Va.	13.6	16.0	16.0	746	1,360	1,280
N.Car.	11.4	12.5	13.5	2,010	2,700	2,700
Ky.	11.9	14.0	16.0	444	854	976
Tenn.	9.4	14.0	18.0	394	966	1,440
Miss.	10.0	13.0	13.0	815	962	832
Ark.	12.4	16.0	17.5	1,484	3,344	4,042
Other States	11.2	13.3	12.8	2,108	2,949	2,915
U. S.	18.0	17.6	19.4	103,457	191,722	183,432

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1945	Indicated	Average	1945	Indicated
	1935-44		October 1, 1946	1935-44		October 1, 1946
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Maine	1,022	850	1,100	85	34	55
Vermont	627	560	650	14	6	6
New York	836	790	1,100	1,184	679	1,199
Michigan	836	820	750	4,507	3,247	3,982
Wisconsin	538	560	600	20	6	6
Minnesota	514	630	540	23	25	16
Total N.E.	833	812	810	5,832	3,997	5,264
North Dakota	--	500	550	--	5	6
Nebraska	1,258	1,500	1,450	375	780	870
Montana	1,245	1,250	1,450	282	200	334
Wyoming	1,254	1,250	1,400	819	1,000	1,078
Idaho	1,484	1,450	1,700	1,828	1,726	2,023
Washington	3/1,046	1,250	1,200	29	50	48
Oregon	803	900	1,100	15	9	11
Total N.W.	1,362	1,381	1,533	3,352	3,770	4,370
Texas	--	200	240	--	4/ 8	4/ 5
Colorado	525	610	640	1,745	1,909	1,600
New Mexico	344	150	275	726	238	371
Arizona	466	560	500	58	78	70
Utah	694	640	450	37	32	27
Total S.W.	457	458	509	2,573	2,265	2,073
Calif., Lima	1,335	1,213	1,250	2,133	2,062	1,912
Calif., Other	1,192	1,052	1,100	2,517	1,484	1,474
Total Calif.	1,256	1,140	1,180	4,650	3,546	3,386
United States	873	864	927	16,408	13,578	15,093

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).
3/ Short-time average. 4/ Not including Blackeye peas.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Agricultural Economics
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1946

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PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated Oct. 1, 1946	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated Oct. 1, 1946
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Va.	1,160	940	1,200	171,749	151,340	193,200
N.C.	1,174	950	1,025	296,343	296,400	303,400
Tenn.	705	825	800	6,538	6,600	4,200
Total	1,152	945	1,033	474,630	454,340	501,400
S.C.	628	625	630	16,291	25,000	21,420
Ga.	711	630	675	512,067	709,920	734,150
Fla.	640	675	550	57,071	71,550	55,000
Ala.	697	700	600	254,368	340,900	239,800
Miss.	478	500	450	15,222	13,000	10,800
Total	694	631	643	855,519	1,160,370	1,064,170
Ark.	372	425	400	8,570	5,100	4,000
La.	360	400	350	4,850	2,800	2,450
Okl.	472	480	520	51,558	108,000	123,960
Tex.	458	420	475	192,838	330,960	332,200
Total	453	433	484	257,816	446,860	492,610
U. S.	728	641	656	1,587,964	2,061,570	2,063,880

TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated Oct. 1, 1946	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated Oct. 1, 1946
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	1,541	1,362	1,605	8,380	8,172	11,060
Conn.	1,346	1,343	1,452	20,976	22,830	26,419
N.Y.	1,343	1,250	1,400	1,177	1,000	1,200
Pa.	1,439	1,302	1,560	43,327	46,355	57,717
Ohio	991	1,128	1,077	25,401	22,670	22,235
Ind.	964	1,198	1,296	9,459	13,540	15,270
Wis.	1,448	1,561	1,535	28,126	36,042	42,202
Minn.	1,164	1,300	1,250	601	910	1,000
Mo.	978	850	1,100	5,512	6,800	7,220
Kans.	913	1,000	950	384	300	285
Vd.	765	600	920	29,529	21,600	42,412
Va.	887	1,117	1,097	111,146	153,315	164,496
W.Va.	844	1,130	1,100	2,541	3,729	3,740
N.C.	944	1,109	1,107	584,094	814,800	907,215
S.C.	966	1,090	1,120	97,616	139,520	162,400
Ga.	940	1,031	1,099	76,736	105,975	115,363
Fla.	887	917	952	15,640	20,032	22,179
Ey.	913	1,059	1,168	317,219	437,695	488,730
Tenn.	945	1,145	1,251	101,438	141,940	156,660
Ala.	1/ 791	833	875	1/ 324	335	550
La.	420	640	335	158	192	100
U.S.	952	1,095	1,143	1,479,621	1,997,808	2,227,723

1/ Short-time average.

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Indicated Oct. 1, 1946	Average 1935-44	Production	
		1945	Pounds			1945	Thousand pounds
CLASS 1, FINE-CURED:							
Virginia	11	863	1,105	1,075	80,208	117,120	125,775
North Carolina	11	872	1,080	1,060	209,744	305,640	339,200
Total Old Belt	11	869	1,037	1,064	289,952	422,770	464,975
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	984	1,120	1,120	288,212	395,360	439,040
North Carolina	13	1,008	1,100	1,180	67,782	93,500	112,100
South Carolina	13	966	1,030	1,120	97,616	139,520	162,400
Total South Carolina Belt	13	982	1,034	1,144	165,398	235,020	274,500
Georgia	14	939	1,030	1,100	75,782	105,060	114,400
Florida	14	856	885	950	12,395	17,139	19,380
Alabama	14	1/ 780	850	900	212	255	270
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	926	1,006	1,075	88,344	122,484	134,050
Total All Fine-Cured Types	11-14	935	1,090	1,100	841,907	1,173,634	1,312,565
CLASS 2, FINE-CURED:							
Total Virginia Belt	21	850	840	980	16,162	11,760	15,366
Kentucky	22	964	975	1,100	15,635	7,800	17,600
Tennessee	22	911	1,000	1,150	34,242	25,000	34,500
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	936	994	1,133	50,978	32,800	52,100
Kentucky	23	867	950	1,125	17,078	9,500	20,250
Tennessee	23	892	980	1,050	4,516	2,310	3,885
Total Paducah-Marfield Belt	23	872	957	1,112	21,593	12,440	24,135
Total Henderson Starning Belt (Ky.)	24	864	950	1,000	1,008	35	500
Total All Fine-Cured Types	21-24	882	950	1,098	39,632	57,995	92,121
CLASS 3, ALL-CURED:							
3A Light Air-Cured							
Ohio	31	921	1,135	1,050	12,118	18,160	15,960
Indiana	31	966	1,200	1,300	9,155	13,320	13,650
Missouri	31	978	850	1,100	5,512	6,800	7,920
Kansas	31	915	1,000	950	284	300	285
Virginia	31	1,168	1,530	1,450	12,095	22,185	20,010
West Virginia	31	844	1,170	1,100	2,541	3,729	3,740
North Carolina	31	1,062	1,450	1,350	8,355	20,300	16,875
Kentucky	31	918	1,070	1,175	252,610	285,200	410,075
Tennessee	31	970	1,200	1,300	59,024	108,000	113,100
Alabama	31	1/ 819	800	800	112	80	80
Total Burley Belt	31	937	1,117	1,206	361,784	578,071	601,695
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	765	600	920	29,529	21,600	42,112
Total All Light Air-Cured	31-32	922	1,084	1,182	391,314	599,671	644,107

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TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

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Class and Type	Type No.	Average 1935-44	Yield per Acre 1945	Indicated Oct. 1, 1946	Average 1935-44	Production 1945	Indicated Oct. 1, 1946
3B Dark Air-Cured			Pounds			Thousand pounds	
Indiana	35	886	1,100	1,100	304	220	220
Kentucky	35	933	1,150	1,150	14,643	20,500	23,115
Pennsylvania	35	944	1,000	1,150	3,657	6,000	5,175
Total All States	35	934	1,001	1,150	18,404	26,720	28,510
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	912	1,000	1,150	15,245	14,600	17,250
Total Virginia Sun-Cured Belt	37	860	800	950	2,681	2,240	3,325
Total All Dark Air-Cured	35-37	919	983	1,134	35,529	43,560	49,085
CLASS 4, CIGAR LEAF							
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,438	1,300	1,560	42,922	45,890	57,252
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,058	1,100	1,150	13,283	4,510	6,325
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	2/1,316	1,279	1,507	2/56,617	50,400	63,577
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER							
Massachusetts	51	1,594	1,430	1,720	159	148	172
Connecticut	51	1,569	1,620	1,730	11,673	13,122	14,705
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,569	1,618	1,730	11,832	13,270	14,877
Massachusetts	52	1,668	1,500	1,720	7,193	6,750	9,256
Connecticut	52	1,591	1,550	1,720	3,913	3,410	4,772
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,633	1,515	1,760	11,106	10,160	13,723
New York	53	1,348	1,250	1,400	1,177	1,230	1,230
Pennsylvania	53	1,558	1,550	1,550	405	465	465
Total N.Y. and Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,396	1,332	1,433	1,582	1,465	1,725
Total Southern and Wisconsin	54	1,445	1,600	1,500	15,057	18,720	20,850
Wisconsin	55	1,450	1,520	1,570	13,069	17,328	21,352
Minnesota	55	1,164	1,300	1,250	601	910	1,000
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,435	1,507	1,552	13,670	18,238	22,352
Georgia	56	1/932	930	900	1/174	93	90
Florida	56	1/981	930	900	1/466	93	180
Total Georgia-Florida Sun-Grown	56	1/958	930	900	1/640	186	270
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-56	1,502	1,551	1,597	53,823	52,039	73,802
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER							
Massachusetts	61	1,010	910	1,020	1,028	1,274	1,632
Connecticut	61	945	940	1,020	5,391	6,298	7,242
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-Grown	61	955	935	1,020	6,419	7,572	8,874
Georgia	62	973	1,175	970	628	822	873
Florida	62	1,008	1,175	970	2,585	2,820	2,619
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-Grown	62	1,001	1,175	970	3,213	3,642	3,492
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	972	1,001	1,005	9,631	11,214	12,366
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,351	1,365	1,487	120,071	123,653	149,745
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS							
Louisiana Perique	72	420	640	335	158	192	100
United States	All	952	1,095	1,143	1,479,621	1,997,808	2,247,723
1/ Short-time average. 2/ Includes type 45 through 1949.							

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HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production 1/		
	Average	1945	Preliminary	Average	1945	Preliminary
	1935-44	1945	1946	1935-44	1945	1946
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Wash.	1,804	1,825	1,700	11,499	21,352	20,230
Oreg.	871	1,025	940	17,719	20,393	18,800
Calif.	1,441	1,580	1,550	10,413	14,378	14,105
U. S.	1,168	1,379	1,296	39,631	56,128	53,135

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not available for marketing because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

SUGARCAKE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield of cane per acre			Production		
	Average	1945	Indicated	Average	1945	Indicated
	1935-44	1945	1946	1935-44	1945	1946
	Short tons			Thousand Short tons		
La.	19.1	21.3	20.0	5,120	5,618	5,280
Fla.	52.1	56.0	32.0	753	1,149	1,114
Total	20.1	22.9	21.4	5,873	6,767	6,394

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1945	Indicated	Average	1945	Indicated
	1935-44	1945	1946	1935-44	1945	1946
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	8.4	9.9	9.0	209	208	234
Mich.	8.4	8.0	8.5	809	627	850
Nebr.	12.6	10.8	12.0	804	655	768
Mont.	11.9	10.7	12.0	809	865	984
Idaho	15.8	15.3	15.0	821	809	1,185
Wyo.	12.1	9.9	12.0	507	346	468
Colo.	13.0	12.1	12.5	1,886	1,855	2,038
Utah	13.3	13.7	14.0	560	437	602
Calif.	14.8	16.8	17.0	1,949	1,610	2,482
Other States	10.6	11.9	12.0	1,116	1,296	1,476
U.S.	12.1	12.1	12.8	9,568	8,668	11,087

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APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average 1935-44	1944	1945	Indicated October 1, 1946
----- Thousand bushels -----				
Eastern States:				
North Atlantic:				
Maine	648	912	132	666
New Hampshire	767	778	139	346
Vermont	586	513	106	329
Massachusetts	2,656	2,747	410	1,660
Rhode Island	279	268	85	162
Connecticut	1,441	1,523	511	1,238
New York	16,306	17,010	2,160	14,580
New Jersey	3,083	2,090	1,295	2,415
Pennsylvania	8,832	9,100	2,470	9,230
Total North Atlantic	34,596	34,941	7,308	30,626
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	1,033	870	308	682
Maryland	1,898	1,863	689	1,950
Virginia	11,491	14,580	3,900	13,680
West Virginia	4,219	4,356	1,950	4,680
North Carolina	1,179	1,782	252	1,760
Total South Atlantic	19,820	23,451	7,099	22,752
Total Eastern States	54,417	58,392	14,407	53,378
Central States:				
North Central:				
Ohio	5,127	5,395	984	3,078
Indiana	1,572	1,363	828	1,386
Illinois	3,168	2,418	2,684	4,148
Michigan	7,843	7,625	1,250	7,750
Wisconsin	698	805	316	1,020
Minnesota	213	182	127	32
Iowa	236	80	54	112
Missouri	1,579	660	817	1,148
Nebraska	265	84	30	65
Kansas	705	279	270	513
Total North Central	21,205	18,891	7,360	19,252
South Central:				
Kentucky	383	185	220	299
Tennessee	314	351	405	378
Arkansas	702	568	312	704
Total South Central	1,298	1,104	937	1,381
Total Central States	22,504	19,995	8,297	20,633
Western States:				
Montana	328	400	290	90
Idaho	2,796	1,900	2,465	1,705
Colorado	1,624	2,002	1,275	1,275
New Mexico	702	760	472	932
Utah	445	629	486	441
Washington	27,373	31,100	26,900	31,328
Oregon	3,130	3,432	2,882	3,315
California	7,645	6,144	10,568	7,560
Total Western States	44,042	46,367	45,338	46,646
Total 35 States	120,962	124,754	68,042	120,657

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

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PEACHES

State	Average 1935-44	Production 1/		Preliminary 1946
		1944	1945	
Thousand bushels				
N. H.	14	21	6	5
Mass.	48	48	26	46
R. I.	17	20	9	15
Conn.	118	129	99	133
N. Y.	1,431	1,824	1,660	1,915
N. J.	1,071	1,193	864	1,258
Pa.	1,733	1,886	1,222	1,716
Ohio	821	1,095	750	533
Ind.	347	674	589	519
Ill.	1,337	1,470	1,748	1,210
Mich.	2,601	3,600	4,400	4,536
Iowa	70	20	40	39
Mo.	640	315	1,026	1,128
Nebr.	19	1	24	27
Kans.	77	15	72	122
Del.	420	605	230	454
Md.	446	602	312	511
Va.	1,275	2,150	536	2,407
W. Va.	408	690	300	462
N. C.	1,950	2,698	2,172	3,160
S. C.	2,165	2,460	5,760	5,670
Ga.	4,902	4,590	8,091	6,204
Fla.	88	121	114	112
Ky.	658	878	1,273	936
Tenn.	972	686	1,862	634
Ala.	1,425	1,380	2,440	1,575
Miss.	887	1,105	1,418	1,116
Ark.	2,052	2,646	2,967	2,881
La.	305	390	422	377
Okla.	430	286	734	667
Tex.	1,605	1,517	2,774	2,262
Idaho	242	442	414	315
Colo.	1,643	2,112	2,372	1,820
N. Mex.	108	122	135	198
Ariz.	63	60	22	94
Utah	597	850	870	700
Nev.	6	8	8	8
Wash.	1,855	2,604	2,465	2,700
Oreg.	445	606	502	608
Calif., all	24,648	34,044	30,836	36,669
Clingstone 2/	15,130	20,501	19,418	22,210
Freestone	9,517	13,543	11,418	14,459
U. S.	59,938	75,963	81,564	85,782

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

^{2/} Mainly for canning.

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PEARS

State	Average 1935-44	Production 1/ 1944		Indicated October 1, 1946
		1944	1945	
Thousand bushels				
Maine	7	10	1	6
N. H.	9	10	1	6
Vt.	3	3	2/	2
Mass.	54	48	10	37
R. I.	7	7	3	5
Conn.	67	77	37	74
N. Y.	1,025	1,157	372	656
N. J.	58	52	37	37
Pa.	482	464	120	312
Ohio	454	373	233	158
Ind.	231	157	146	141
Ill.	472	535	354	282
Mich.	1,109	1,193	178	1,050
Iowa	100	55	58	81
Mo.	530	175	370	310
Nebr.	24	10	12	24
Kans.	120	63	124	128
Del.	7	7	3	3
Md.	57	52	23	19
Va.	367	428	61	378
W. Va.	85	132	13	84
N. C.	324	354	360	378
S. C.	134	160	191	158
Ga.	359	500	502	454
Fla.	139	176	157	174
Ky.	209	185	248	182
Tenn.	264	188	467	238
Ala.	282	312	416	343
Miss.	343	354	401	389
Ark.	172	228	231	218
La.	171	245	223	235
Okla.	140	96	203	168
Tex.	421	502	496	503
Idaho	60	69	59	66
Colo.	190	157	282	134
N. Mex.	47	50	54	55
Ariz.	10	10	5	11
Utah	135	170	223	156
Nev.	4	6	4	6
Washington, all	6,612	8,665	7,770	8,930
Bartlett	4,736	6,885	5,800	6,750
Other	1,877	1,780	1,970	2,210
Oregon, all	3,893	4,354	5,439	5,600
Bartlett	1,617	1,794	2,250	2,180
Other	2,275	2,560	3,189	3,420
California, all	10,617	10,417	14,209	12,168
Bartlett	8,805	9,167	12,292	10,668
Other	1,212	1,250	1,917	1,500
U. S.	29,002	31,256	34,011	34,382

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Production less than 1,000 bushels.

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GRAPES

STATE	Average 1935-44	Production 1/ Tons		Indicated October 1, 1946.
		1944	1945	
Mass.	370	250	150	300
P. I.	205	200	100	200
Conn.	1,170	900	400	1,000
N. Y.	58,740	59,300	31,300	64,000
N. J.	2,530	2,600	900	2,600
Pa.	17,620	19,500	6,000	18,500
Ohio	22,570	24,400	6,400	16,200
Ind.	3,020	2,500	1,400	2,000
Ill.	4,420	5,700	3,300	2,500
Mich.	38,610	34,000	13,500	30,000
Wis.	470	600	450	600
Iowa	3,250	3,100	3,000	2,700
Mo.	7,220	6,500	6,500	5,700
Nebr.	1,570	1,300	1,700	800
Kans.	2,700	3,300	4,500	3,600
Del.	1,350	1,200	450	1,000
Md.	380	250	100	300
Va.	1,840	1,800	250	1,400
W. Va.	1,135	1,300	200	1,200
N. C.	6,080	6,600	3,700	5,600
S. C.	1,310	1,200	1,400	1,300
Ga.	1,750	2,200	2,300	2,200
Fla.	605	600	600	600
Ky.	1,980	1,900	1,100	1,800
Tenn.	2,250	2,300	1,900	2,400
Ala.	1,240	1,200	1,500	1,500
Ark.	8,470	10,600	5,200	10,400
Okla.	2,740	5,200	2,500	3,300
Tex.	2,380	2,100	2,100	2,500
Idaho	515	450	450	500
Colo.	510	600	600	300
N. Mex.	1,050	1,000	1,100	1,000
Ariz.	990	1,500	1,000	1,300
Utah	850	800	900	700
Wash.	10,720	17,300	19,400	20,100
Oreg.	2,140	2,500	2,300	2,400
Calif., all	2,338,100	2,514,000	2,663,000	2,628,000
Wine varieties	548,900	563,000	619,000	611,000
Table varieties	437,600	513,000	512,000	529,000
Raisin varieties	1,351,600	1,438,000	1,532,000	1,488,000
Raisins 2/ Not dried	251,150 347,000	309,500 200,000	244,000 556,000	----- -----
U. S.	2,552,730	2,736,550	2,791,650	2,640,300

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Agricultural Economics
CROP REPORTING BOARDCROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1946Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CITRUS FRUIT								
Crop and State	Condition October 1 1/			Production 1/			Indicate 1946	
	Average 1935-44	1945	1946	Average 1935-44	1944	1945		
	Percent			Thousand boxes				
ORANGES:								
California, all	76	77	81	45,412	60,500	44,580	---	
Navels and Misc. 2/	75	79	80	17,382	22,100	17,680	20,700	
Valencias	77	76	82	27,530	38,400	26,900	3/	
Florida, all	72	66	79	29,640	42,800	49,800	62,000	
Early and Midseason 4/	73	36	81	16,545	21,700	25,400	32,500	
Valencias 4/	71	66	77	13,095	21,100	24,400	29,500	
Texas, all 2/	70	80	79	2,539	4,400	4,300	5,300	
Early and Midseason	---	20	80	1,477	2,600	2,380	3,240	
Valencias	---	77	77	1,062	1,800	1,920	2,060	
Arizona, all 2/	74	77	82	600	1,150	1,210	1,270	
Navels and Misc.	---	78	77	284	550	570	600	
Valencias	---	76	87	316	600	640	670	
Louisiana, all 2/	72	65	84	279	300	330	360	
5 States 5/	74	73	80	78,470	109,210	100,720	---	
Total Early and Mid-season 6/	---	---	---	36,466	47,310	46,860	57,400	
Total Valencias	---	---	---	42,004	61,900	53,860	---	
TANGERINES:								
Florida	62	57	74	2,980	4,000	4,200	5,200	
ALL ORANGES & TANGERINES								
5 States 5/	---	---	---	81,450	113,210	104,920	---	
GRAPEFRUIT:								
Florida, all	63	59	67	20,780	22,300	32,000	34,500	
Seedless 4/	66	61	73	7,840	8,400	14,000	16,500	
Other 4/	61	57	63	12,940	13,900	18,000	18,000	
Texas, all	62	76	67	13,999	22,300	24,000	24,500	
Arizona, all	74	76	76	2,801	3,750	4,100	4,300	
California, all	75	79	77	2,503	3,830	3,210	---	
Desert Valleys	---	30	78	1,104	1,530	1,220	1,390	
Other	---	79	76	1,399	2,800	1,290	3/	
4 States 5/	64	68	68	40,083	52,180	63,310	---	
LEMONS:								
California 5/	74	80	76	11,520	12,550	15,200	3/	
LIMES:								
Florida 5/	68	54	43	116	250	200	170	

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ First report of production from 1946 bloom for California Valencia oranges and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December; first report for California lemons will be issued in November. 4/ Short-time average. 5/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb., in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for Calif., grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., Calif. lemons 79 lb.; Fla. limes, 60 lb. 6/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1946

Bureau of Agricultural Economics
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
October 10, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop	and	State	Average 1925-44	1943	1944	1945	Prelim. 1946
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Tons

Fresh Basis

PLUMS:							
Michigan			5,000	3,400	6,200	2,200	6,000
California			69,200	76,000	92,000	71,000	95,000

PRUNES:							
Idaho			17,830	7,800	22,900	28,000	21,900
Washington, all			26,360	23,700	27,000	25,900	29,500
Eastern Washington			13,940	11,800	17,400	18,200	18,300
Western Washington			12,420	11,900	9,600	7,700	11,200
Oregon, all			92,730	104,000	60,400	92,100	105,100
Eastern Oregon			12,880	10,200	14,400	20,100	19,100
Western Oregon			79,850	93,800	46,000	72,000	86,000

Dry Basis 2/

California			203,800	196,000	159,000	226,000	203,000
------------	--	--	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------

UTILIZATION OF PRODUCTION 1/

Tons - Dry Basis 2/

DRIED: 3/							
Washington			1,290	600	500	250	380
Oregon			13,270	11,700	4,100	7,700	8,700
California			195,190	195,800	168,800	225,800	202,800
3 States			209,750	207,700	163,200	233,750	211,880

Tons - Fresh Basis

SOLD FRESH: 3/							
Idaho			16,490	7,300	21,900	26,600	21,100
Washington			12,305	12,300	15,950	13,450	14,800
Oregon			16,620	17,600	17,800	23,600	19,500
3 States			45,415	37,200	55,250	63,650	55,400

CANNED: 3/ 4/							
Washington			5,537	4,400	6,100	7,550	8,460
Oregon			20,480	31,000	14,800	19,000	44,000
2 States			26,017	35,400	20,900	26,550	52,460

FROZEN: 3/							
Washington			5/858	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,700
Oregon			5/5,100	11,500	7,500	3,500	5,000
2 States			5/5,958	13,000	8,900	9,800	6,700

OTHER PROCESSED: 3/							
Washington			205	200	250	350	410
Oregon			5/640	1,000	1,900	2,600	2,600
2 States			525	1,200	2,150	6/3,550	3,010

FARM HOUSEHOLD USE:							
Idaho			1,140	500	1,000	800	800
Washington			2,330	2,600	2,600	2,200	2,800
Oregon			2,220	3,100	2,800	3,000	3,000
California			7/210	7/200	7/200	7/200	7/200
4 States			6,215	6,700	6,900	6,500	7,100

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. These quantities are not included in utilization figures. 2/The drying ratio in Calif. is about 2 1/2 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried; in Wash. and Oreg., from 3 to 4 fresh to 1 dried. 3/Excludes quantities used on farms where grown. 4/Includes small quantities frozen in some years prior to 1941. 5/Short-time average. 6/Total includes 600 tons "Other processed" in Idaho. 7/ Dry basis.

PECANS

State	Improved Varieties ^{1/}			Wild or seedling varieties		
	Production			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1935-44	1945	1946	1935-44	1945	1946
Thousand pounds						
Illinois	13	21	4	559	1,029	220
Missouri	33	60	28	874	1,800	902
North Carolina	2,179	2,504	1,882	293	310	235
South Carolina	2,188	2,961	2,132	371	443	318
Georgia	20,124	30,954	18,480	3,564	5,896	3,520
Florida	2,116	2,371	2,745	1,545	1,663	1,830
Alabama	6,575	7,216	6,166	1,663	1,804	1,542
Mississippi	3,711	6,000	2,525	2,792	3,500	2,065
Arkansas	585	882	540	3,160	4,018	2,160
Louisiana	2,403	1,840	1,600	6,407	7,360	6,400
Oklahoma	958	1,500	1,500	16,252	24,500	9,750
Texas	2,420	3,870	2,700	24,960	28,380	19,800
12 States	43,304	57,179	40,302	62,441	80,903	48,740

State	All varieties		
	Production		
	Average		Indicated
	1935-44	1945	1946
Thousand pounds			
Illinois	572	1,050	224
Missouri	907	1,860	930
North Carolina	2,472	2,814	2,115
South Carolina	2,558	3,404	2,450
Georgia	23,688	36,350	22,000
Florida	3,662	4,234	4,575
Alabama	8,238	9,020	7,708
Mississippi	6,503	6,500	4,590
Arkansas	3,745	4,900	2,700
Louisiana	8,810	9,200	8,000
Oklahoma	17,210	26,000	11,250
Texas	27,580	32,250	22,500
12 States	105,746	138,082	89,042

^{1/} Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1946

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

October 10, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop	Condition	October 1	Production	1/
and	Average	:	Average	: Indicated
State	: 1935-44	: 1945	: 1946	: 1935-44 : 1945 : Oct. 1, 1946

	<u>Percent</u>			<u>Tons</u>		
FIGS:						
California:						
Dried)				2/ 29,580	2/ 31,700	---
Not Dried)	79	80	87	14,650	14,000	---
OLIVES:						
California	59	38	52	43,500	28,000	---
ALMONDS:						
California	--	--	--	14,710	23,800	35,100
WALNUTS:						
California	--	--	--	55,420	64,000	63,000
Oregon	--	--	--	4,680	6,900	8,500
2 States	--	--	--	60,100	70,900	71,500
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	--	--	--	3,354	4,500	7,800
Washington	--	--	--	542	800	1,150
2 States	--	--	--	3,896	5,300	8,950

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dry basis.

CRANBERRIES

State	Average	1944	1945	Indicated
	1935-44			October 1, 1946
Barrels				
Massachusetts	409,700	153,000	478,000	550,000
New Jersey	87,100	59,000	49,000	77,000
Wisconsin	97,000	115,000	82,000	128,000
Washington	22,240	30,000	36,400	46,200
Oregon	8,060	12,700	11,400	13,900
5 States	624,100	369,700	656,800	815,100

CROP REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

as of

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Washington, D. C.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1946

October 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated October 1, 1946	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated October 1, 1946

Bushels

Thousand bushels

SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:

Maine	275	255	350	45,788	52,785	75,250
New York, L.I.	217	270	320	11,414	18,900	22,080
New York, Upstate	105	95	165	15,950	10,070	16,995
Pennsylvania	117	113	142	20,955	16,724	19,596
3 Eastern	171.1	185.5	255.1	94,107	98,479	133,221
Michigan	99	110	110	22,006	18,700	16,830
Wisconsin	80	95	105	15,530	12,160	11,865
Minnesota	84	110	100	19,847	19,360	15,800
North Dakota	104	140	110	14,715	23,660	16,170
South Dakota	65	91	84	2,151	2,912	2,352
5 Central	90.6	113.8	105.2	74,249	76,792	63,017
Nebraska	119	175	160	9,443	12,075	10,720
Montana	102	112	120	1,772	2,016	2,040
Idaho	227	220	240	30,427	44,220	42,480
Wyoming	124	175	175	2,066	2,625	2,450
Colorado	183	195	225	15,254	19,110	21,375
Utah	165	180	180	2,321	3,365	3,474
Nevada	175	200	180	432	780	576
Washington	197	200	230	8,771	11,880	12,650
Oregon	191	210	240	7,574	11,340	12,240
California 1/	284	390	325	9,854	13,920	13,000
10 Western	188.3	209.3	224.7	87,915	121,332	121,005
TOTAL 18	139.7	166.1	191.2	256,271	296,603	317,943

OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:

New Hampshire	148	145	165	1,199	926	1,072
Vermont	132	125	140	1,812	1,575	1,484
Massachusetts	137	125	155	2,524	2,788	3,317
Rhode Island	186	180	130	890	1,296	1,458
Connecticut	166	160	175	2,822	3,344	3,588
5 New England	149.0	143.5	162.7	9,247	9,789	10,912
West Virginia	87	90	110	2,915	2,830	3,410
Ohio	103	115	117	10,429	7,150	6,552
Indiana	102	135	120	5,178	3,915	3,720
Illinois	80	93	99	3,100	2,604	2,772
Iowa	88	110	110	5,172	3,960	3,960
5 Central	94.5	109.6	112.2	26,794	20,489	20,414
New Mexico	77	75	80	356	450	400
Arizona	154	255	250	443	1,658	1,675
2 Southwestern	105.7	168.6	177.4	799	2,108	2,075
TOTAL 12	104.9	131.0	128.1	36,839	32,326	33,408
30 LATE STATES	134.2	160.2	182.7	293,111	328,989	351,351

INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:

New Jersey	170	177	200	9,681	12,567	13,600
Delaware	85	90	115	383	333	402
Maryland	102	107	128	2,448	2,103	2,598
Virginia	114	126	160	9,019	8,568	11,040
Kentucky	77	93	108	3,512	3,999	4,752
Missouri	91	98	125	3,892	2,992	4,250
Kansas	86	82	97	2,276	1,476	1,746
TOTAL 7	111.9	124.5	149.5	31,210	32,043	38,288
37 LATE & INTERMEDIATE	131.7	156.2	178.8	324,321	361,032	389,739

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.

CROP REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington, D. C.

as of

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

October 10, 1946

October 1, 1946

CROP REPORTING BOARD

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

POTATOES 1/ (Cont'd)

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated October 1, 1946	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated October 1, 1946

Bushels

Thousand bushels

EARLY POTATO STATES:

North Carolina	98	120	130	8,394	9,240	11,050
South Carolina	105	124	160	2,516	2,480	3,360
Georgia	61	77	78	1,460	2,002	2,106
Florida	120	151	158	3,705	5,285	6,399
Tennessee	70	86	90	3,087	3,440	3,510
Alabama	87	104	95	4,151	5,200	4,750
Mississippi	64	68	80	1,516	1,904	2,240
Arkansas	76	65	88	3,343	2,730	3,872
Louisiana	61	59	52	2,773	2,655	2,288
Oklahoma	69	55	74	2,223	1,155	1,702
Texas	72	83	105	4,056	4,648	6,510
California 1/	312	320	410	11,231	23,360	33,620
TOTAL 12	97.6	124.9	149.2	48,436	64,099	81,407
TOTAL U. S.	125.8	150.6	172.9	272,756	425,131	471,146

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.

SWEETPOTATOES

STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated October 1, 1946	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated October 1, 1946

Bushels

Thousand bushels

N.J.	135	115	135	2,122	1,725	2,025
Ind.	99	125	115	258	150	172
Ill.	85	75	90	340	300	288
Iowa	91	110	110	216	275	220
Mo.	91	85	95	802	595	760
Kans.	112	95	105	343	276	304
Del.	127	130	145	467	325	362
Md.	148	140	180	1,167	980	1,080
Va.	114	111	125	3,809	3,441	3,875
N.C.	102	110	120	8,099	7,260	8,040
S.C.	87	95	105	5,322	5,890	5,880
Ga.	76	90	83	7,944	8,010	6,640
Fla.	67	64	68	1,299	1,152	1,224
Ky.	83	87	95	1,449	1,218	1,235
Tenn.	90	95	100	4,232	2,850	2,800
Ala.	77	85	90	6,275	6,375	6,840
Miss.	86	102	90	6,176	6,936	5,760
Ark.	75	95	87	2,076	1,900	1,827
La.	71	88	80	7,390	10,824	10,800
Okla.	70	75	65	815	750	650
Tex.	77	87	90	4,502	4,524	5,760
Calif.	119	120	125	1,319	1,080	1,250
U. S.	85.4	94.3	94.9	66,422	66,836	67,792

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1946

October 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State :		Milk produced per milk cow 2/		"Grain" fed per milk cow 3/	
and : October 1 at:		October 1, :		October 1, :	
Division:		1935-44 :		1945 :	
		1945 :		1946 :	
		Pounds		Pounds	
Me.	15.2	15.7	17.0	5.0	5.0
N.H.	15.1	16.2	15.9	4.1	4.3
Vt.	14.4	15.0	14.9	4.6	4.4
Mass.	17.8	18.6	18.5	6.0	6.2
Conn.	17.6	17.5	17.0	5.9	5.5
N.Y.	16.9	18.0	17.6	5.1	5.1
N.J.	19.4	21.0	20.4	7.9	7.3
Pa.	16.8	17.5	17.7	5.8	6.0
N. ATL.	16.81	17.78	17.83	5.3	5.3
Ohio	15.2	16.0	16.5	4.7	4.6
Ind.	14.4	15.0	15.6	4.3	4.1
Ill.	14.1	15.5	15.6	4.7	4.4
Mich.	16.9	18.2	17.4	3.9	4.5
Wis.	14.8	15.7	15.3	3.1	3.5
E. W. CENT.	15.02	16.07	15.90	3.9	4.1
Minn.	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.9	2.5
Iowa	12.9	14.6	15.2	3.5	4.0
Mo.	10.6	11.5	13.7	3.1	2.8
N. Dak.	11.2	10.8	11.5	1.8	2.3
S. Dak.	10.0	10.8	11.4	1.8	2.5
Nebr.	11.8	11.9	14.0	2.5	3.8
Kans.	11.4	11.8	13.0	3.2	3.7
W. N. CENT.	11.66	12.30	13.25	2.6	3.1
Md.	15.6	16.1	17.0	5.2	5.2
Va.	12.8	14.4	13.9	3.6	3.4
W. Va.	12.6	14.5	13.3	2.7	2.6
N. C.	12.4	12.8	13.6	4.0	3.9
S. C.	10.6	10.9	11.1	2.6	3.2
Ga.	8.8	8.5	9.0	2.7	2.9
S. ATL.	12.00	12.81	12.92	3.5	3.4
Ky.	12.4	13.0	13.1	2.8	2.6
Tenn.	11.0	11.1	11.8	3.0	2.5
Ala.	8.4	9.0	8.8	2.3	3.7
Miss.	6.8	7.6	7.5	1.7	1.5
Ark.	8.5	9.4	8.2	1.9	1.9
Okla.	9.4	9.1	9.7	1.9	2.2
Tex.	8.6	7.7	8.6	2.4	2.7
S. CENT.	9.32	9.53	9.71	2.2	2.4
Mont.	14.1	14.7	15.2	1.3	3.0
Idaho	17.2	17.6	19.0	3.9	3.1
Wyo.	13.3	14.8	15.4	3.3	2.4
Colo.	13.2	14.1	14.3	2.5	3.1
Utah	16.0	16.9	17.5	2.2	2.8
Wash.	17.4	17.8	17.8	4.8	5.1
Oreg.	15.3	17.0	15.8	4.0	4.4
Calif.	18.2	18.8	17.5	3.9	4.3
WEST	15.71	16.92	16.59	3.6	3.9
U.S.	13.05	13.83	14.06	3.35	3.59

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. 3/ Averages per cow computed from reported "Pounds of grain, millfeeds, and concentrates fed yesterday to milk cows on your farm (or ranch)." - 54 -

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

Bureau of Agricultural Economics
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D.C.

October 10, 1946

as of

October 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SEPTEMBER EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on	Eggs per	Total eggs produced
and	hand during September:	100 layers	During September: Jan. to Sept. incl.
Division:	1945 : 1946	1945 : 1946	1945 : 1946 : 1945 : 1946
	Thousands	Number	Millions
Me.	1,939	1,838	1,434 1,416 28 26 303 275
N.H.	1,854	1,406	1,338 1,488 25 21 266 228
Vt.	802	727	1,413 1,518 11 11 137 129
Mass.	4,594	3,773	1,425 1,410 65 53 717 627
R.I.	416	356	1,290 1,428 5 5 58 60
Conn.	2,700	2,562	1,350 1,530 36 39 359 347
N.Y.	9,865	9,604	1,242 1,251 123 120 1,520 1,548
N.J.	4,350	4,274	1,266 1,332 55 57 694 731
Pa.	13,240	14,201	1,134 1,194 150 170 1,957 2,223
N. ATL.	39,760	38,746	1,253 1,296 498 502 6,011 6,168
Ohio	14,660	14,492	1,164 1,173 171 170 2,269 2,228
Ind.	10,837	10,060	1,143 1,170 124 118 1,657 1,608
Ill.	15,900	14,420	1,020 1,068 162 154 2,284 2,202
Mich.	8,346	8,690	1,110 1,125 93 98 1,336 1,354
Wis.	12,108	12,334	1,116 1,140 135 141 1,877 1,921
E. N. Cent.	61,851	59,996	1,108 1,135 685 681 9,423 9,313
Minn.	18,810	18,912	1,143 1,164 215 220 3,106 3,193
Iowa	21,952	21,516	1,158 1,140 254 245 3,609 3,625
Mo.	15,922	14,466	1,068 1,068 170 154 2,477 2,316
N. Dak.	4,100	3,949	1,038 1,032 43 41 585 549
S. Dak.	6,324	6,292	1,089 1,143 69 72 925 961
Nebr.	10,700	10,149	1,044 1,068 112 108 1,714 1,643
Kans.	11,965	10,848	987 990 118 107 1,806 1,718
W. N. Cent.	89,773	86,132	1,093 1,099 981 947 14,223 14,005
Del.	704	655	984 1,068 7 7 100 99
Md.	2,438	2,540	1,092 1,080 27 27 356 361
Va.	6,462	6,086	996 1,014 64 62 852 834
W. Va.	2,649	2,502	1,137 1,122 30 28 376 376
N. C.	8,690	8,506	1,008 930 88 79 1,006 967
S. C.	3,365	3,027	774 750 26 23 333 303
Ga.	5,680	5,848	762 711 43 42 561 539
Fla.	1,410	1,310	930 846 13 11 163 154
S. Atl.	31,398	30,474	949 916 292 279 3,747 3,633
Ky.	7,290	7,604	1,023 942 75 72 989 1,007
Tenn.	7,722	7,423	906 876 70 65 923 879
Ala.	5,337	5,062	843 735 45 37 555 540
Miss.	5,894	5,590	645 618 38 35 540 502
Ark.	6,001	6,298	792 732 48 46 654 654
La.	3,510	3,080	708 618 25 19 333 269
Okla.	9,632	8,724	930 825 90 72 1,312 1,170
Tex.	23,026	21,586	897 834 207 180 2,857 2,581
S. Cent.	68,412	65,367	874 805 598 526 8,163 7,622
Mont.	1,486	1,390	1,044 1,074 16 15 210 192
Idaho	1,621	1,504	1,176 1,062 19 16 225 229
Wyo.	568	578	1,152 1,182 7 7 74 80
Colo.	2,642	2,901	1,044 1,026 28 30 370 403
N. Mex.	738	742	1,020 1,005 8 7 101 99
Ariz.	388	310	960 924 4 3 49 43
Utah	2,168	2,026	1,209 1,230 26 25 309 298
Nev.	269	264	1,170 1,110 3 3 37 36
Wash.	4,803	4,874	1,296 1,218 62 59 726 723
Oreg.	2,419	2,306	1,185 1,230 29 28 388 378
Calif.	11,521	11,554	1,164 1,179 135 136 1,688 1,712
West.	28,693	28,449	1,175 1,156 337 329 4,177 4,193
U. S.	319,887	309,161	1,062 1,056 3,397 3,264 45,743 44,934

COMPOSITION OF FARM FLOCKS, OCTOBER 1
(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
<u>Pullets of Laying Age</u>							
1935-44 (Av.)	15,421	22,684	25,154	9,600	30,833	9,696	105,523
1945	17,360	29,531	31,754	13,100	23,990	11,727	126,462
1946	17,415	29,554	32,872	13,754	23,256	11,107	124,958
<u>Pullets not of Laying Age</u>							
1935-44 (Av.)	23,947	42,794	62,334	16,254	33,381	15,422	194,132
1945	30,131	51,147	86,693	16,434	37,537	15,761	239,008
1946	22,645	41,159	74,628	16,327	32,212	12,682	199,653
<u>Other Young Chickens</u>							
1935-44 (Av.)	11,964	21,809	33,263	13,614	20,619	8,461	100,732
1945	19,440	28,936	39,624	15,402	23,516	9,552	135,470
1946	9,600	16,663	25,197	11,759	17,175	6,263	86,662
<u>All Young Chickens</u>							
1935-44 (Av.)	51,332	87,287	120,754	39,548	74,837	33,579	407,387
1945	68,931	109,614	158,071	45,986	85,093	33,040	501,735
1946	49,660	87,881	132,697	33,840	72,345	30,052	411,273
<u>Hens One Year Old or Older</u>							
1935-44 (Av.)	22,475	36,300	50,273	18,190	40,207	13,310	166,255
1945	25,611	36,533	62,721	20,339	47,837	12,113	211,157
1946	23,735	35,101	58,000	20,772	44,645	13,872	201,345
<u>Potential Layers 1/</u>							
1935-44 (Av.)	61,343	101,743	147,768	44,125	91,476	43,927	483,911
1945	75,102	117,211	161,111	50,223	109,414	45,601	577,422
1946	63,795	105,814	145,500	47,553	100,313	42,631	525,956

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age. Plus pullets not yet of laying age.

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